FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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Syria

A Damascus radio commentary responded to U.S. "threats" of military action against Syria, claiming that the aim of U.S. leaders is not to combat terrorism, but to "terrorize and frighten Syria" in order to make it abandon its policies and to "remove the Syrian obstacle which obstructs their plans to dominate the region." However, Syria is above threats and intimidation and it can take appropriate action to confront those who are "playing with fire near the area's powder keg," the radio maintained.

PLO

A PLO statement broadcast by Sanaa Voice of Palestine radio denounced Jordan's 5-year development plan for the West Bank and Gaza Strip, asserting that the plan "promotes Israel's scheme to naturalize the state of occupation to bring about a fait accompli peace." The plan is being implemented without regard for the PLO and in harmony with "the U.S. program to which Jordan has agreed," the statement said, and Jordan is violating a 1978 Arab summit resolution stipulating that all measures to support Palestinians living under Israeli occupation must be taken through the joint Jordanian-Palestinian "steadfastness" committee. The statement affirmed that Palestinians living under occupation do not need improvement in their living conditions as much as they need comprehensive Arab support to strengthen their resistance against the Israelis.

Israel

Vanunu Affair — Police Affairs Minister Hayim Bar-Lev stated that Mordekhay Vanunu is not in any Israeli police or prison authority installation, Jerusalem television reported. The television noted that officials at the Prime Minister's Office and the Foreign Ministry refused to comment on the fate of Vanunu, who disappeared after disclosing information on Israel's nuclear capabilities to a London newspaper.

Deportation Appeal — Al-Sha'b editor Akram Haniyah appealed against a deportation order issued against him by the commander of the Central Command, Jerusalem television reported. The IDF spokesman described Haniyah as a "key Fatah activist," according to Jerusalem radio, which noted that Haniyah was detained by security forces early 3 November.

Egypt

Egypt rejected an Israeli request for an extradition agreement as part of the normalization process, according to a report in the Saudi paper *Al-Sharq Al-Awsat* cited by MENA.

Iran

The Foreign Ministry called for a halt to "factional fighting" in southern Lebanon and offered Iran's aid in encouraging unity against Israel's "vile goals," according to a statement carried on Tehran radio.

In remarks cited by IRNA, Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani stressed Iranian readiness to "deal the final blow" to Iraq. Asserting that Turkey is making claims on northern Iraq, Rafsanjani noted that if Turkey decides to cut the Iraqi pipeline or block roads the Baghdad regime could be paralyzed.

Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri attended a religious ceremony in Qom, IRNA reported.

GCC Summit

Discussions among the GCC leaders focused on ways to end the Iran-Iraq war and to protect Gulf shipping, according to a UAE Foreign Ministry official cited by WAKH. The official noted the willingness of the GCC states to support efforts to "clear the Arab atmosphere" and convene an Arab summit.

Tunisia

President Habib Bourguiba was advised to rest following dental surgery, according to a statement from the Presidential Office broadcast on Tunis radio.

PDRY

Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas announced that 89 percent of the electorate voted in the Supreme People's Council and local people's council elections last week as compared to 77 percent in 1983, Aden radio reported.

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PLO Statement Criticizes Jordan's West Bank Plan

JN031708 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Statement by an "official PLO source;" date and place not given — read by announcer]

[Text] In a few days, specifically from 8 to 10 November 1986, an international conference is scheduled to be held in Amman at the invitation of the Jordanian Government on supporting the Jordanian 1986-90 5-year plan for the development of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. The Jordanian Government has announced that to implement the plan it needs 462 million dinars, the equivalent of $1.2 billion.

The announcement of the Jordanian plan follows the suspension of political coordination with the PLO in February 1986 and follows measures taken by the Jordanian Government against the PLO, such as closing down several PLO offices, expelling PLO commanders and officials, and allowing hostile activities to be carried out from Jordanian territory against the PLO and its leadership. All these measures were accompanied by a hostile Jordanian campaign.

The Jordanian plan is now being implemented with a disregard for the PLO and its presence and in harmony with the U.S. program to which Jordan has agreed — a program labeled as being for the improvement in the living standard of the people in the occupied Palestinian territory. Israeli media daily carry statements and comments by various Israeli officials on the facilities extended by the Israeli occupation authorities to implement the plan, such as allowing the reopening of Cairo-Amman Bank branches in several West Bank towns and also allowing official Jordanian technical committees to visit the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to study living conditions there so as to coordinate and draw up the appropriate plans in accordance with approved agreements.

The PLO views the Jordanian plan as follows:

By ignoring the Jordanian-Palestinian committee for the support of steadfastness in the occupied Palestinian homeland, the plan bypasses the resolution of the ninth Arab summit in Baghdad in 1978, which states that all measures to support the steadfastness of our kinfolk in the occupied Palestinian territory must be made through the said joint committee. As it is in harmony with the U.S.-Israeli program for improving living conditions in the occupied Palestinian territory, the plan promotes Israel's scheme to make the state of occupation seem natural and to bring about a fait accompli peace.

The PLO hopes that the brothers and friends will understand this matter and affirms that the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian homeland do not need improvement in their living conditions as much as they need comprehensive Arab care helping them to stand fast in the face of the occupation and of the plans of the occupiers in all areas. This would strengthen their struggle and would consolidate national and pan-Arab tenets.

The consolidation of these tenets was the objective of Arab summit resolutions that provided for supporting steadfastness — a support decided upon at the Baghdad summit. These tenets determine the features of a bright future for our people and define the hopes for ending the occupation and establishing the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to repatriation, self-determination, and an independent Palestinian state.

INTER-GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Spokesman Reviews First Working Session

JN031603 Manama WAKH in English 1530 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Nov 3 (GNA) — UAE Information and Culture Undersecretary and the official spokesman of the GCC seventh summit 'Abdallah al-Nuways announced that leaders of the GCC states discussed the Iraq-Iran war, free navigation in the Gulf and the attacks on oil tankers. He told reporters after the first session held this morning that the session also discussed a report presented by the ministerial council of the seventh summit.

On the freedom of navigation and attacks on tankers in the Gulf, Al-Nuways said the two topics are similar. "But they also differ and each one requires special measures," he said. GCC countries are planning to draw up an information charter to protect themselves and to guide resolutions adopted toward regional and international information issues, Al-Nuways pointed out. Currently, he said, all GCC countries are in close contact concerning any issue.

"No resolution is adopted individually, even, if information ministers do not meet to discuss it," he said. "Resolutions are adopted hy continuous coordination and consultations," he added.

Al-Nuways noted anti-Arab views in international media and said "I believe that this is an "ancient" not created by the present moment." [Sentence as received] He added that the anti-Arab bias will remain, "even penetrating into the cultural of educational institutions infrastructure and academic syllabuses." He stressed the necessity of keeping an eye to this issue.

Leaders Adjourn Second Session

JN031831 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1818 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 3 Nov (WAKH) — The leaders of the GCC states have adjourned their second working session this evening. They discussed topics on the summit agenda, including political, economic, security, and military issues. The leaders of the GCC states held their first working session this morning.

Fahd Receives Amirs

LD032043 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] The servant of the two holy places, King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, received Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, amir of Kuwait, at his residence [in Abu Dhabi] this evening. Present at the meeting on the Saudi side were Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, minister of finance and national economy; and Hisham Nazir, minister of planning and acting minister of petroleum and mineral resources; on the Kuwaiti side were Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-'Adhbi, minister of oil; Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rashid, minister of state for cabinet affairs; Jasim Muhammad al-Khurafi, minister of finance; and Faysal 'Abd al-Razaq al-Khalid, minister of commerce and industry.

The servant of the two holy places also received Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad al-Thani, amir of qatar. Present at the meeting were the foreign minister, the minister of finance and national economy, the minister of planning and acting minister of petroleum and mineral resources, on the Saudi side, and Shaykh Khalid ibn Hamad al-Thani, interior minister; Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah al-Thani, minister of finance and petroleum; Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf al-Thani, minister of state for foreign affairs; Dr Husni Kamil, adviser to the amir of Qatar; 'Isa Ghanim al-Kawari, minister of information, and the Qatari ambassador in the UAE.

'Abdallah News Conference

JN032052 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1930 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 3 Nov (WAKH) — Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs and chairman of the current session of the GCC Ministerial Council, held a news conference at the Abu Dhabi Hilton today. In his news conference, Rashid 'Abdallah referred to the topics discussed by the leaders of the GCC states during their meetings today. 'Abdallah al-Nuways, under secretary of the UAE Ministry of Information, attended the news conference. Rashid 'Abdallah said that in their meetings the leaders of the GCC states discussed important political Gulf and Arab issues. He said: Our concern in this region is that we make every effort to end the Iraqi-Iranian war.

'Abdallah said that in their discussions the leaders concentrated on ways to end the Iraqi-Iranian war which they believe threatens peace in the Gulf as well as in the whole world. He expressed the hope that the leaders of the GCC states will be successful in finding a solution to end the (?fighting) between Iraq and Iran. 'Abdallah said that the GCC Supreme Council also discussed the current Arab situation and ways to bring about Arab agreement. He said that there are [words indistinct].

Referring to the steps agreed upon to protect shipping in the Gulf, he said that shipping in the Gulf falls into two parts: First, shipping in international waters, and this is protected by international law; second, shipping in territorial waters, and each state protects its territorial waters. In this regard he emphasized the responsibility of all the GCC states in protecting their territorial waters. He said the GCC states are doing all they can — both in their territorial waters as well as in other areas — to protect their ships.

Referring to reservations by some states on some articles of the security agreement, Rashid 'Abdallah said: There is nothing on the summit's agenda called a security agreement. There is a consensus to ward off all threats to the region. He asserted there are objectives, principles, and ideas for a security strategy which it is hoped will be achieved soon.

Rashid 'Abdallah added the GCC states are following the situation in the world oil market. He said the oil ministers of the GCC states meet regularly to coordinate on petroleum affairs.

Answering a question on whether the Gulf states intend to turn the Peninsula Shield forces into a rapid deployment force [words indistinct] in the present circumstances, Rashid 'Abdallah said: We are proud of this and hope the Peninsula Shield will be a force protecting what we in the GCC have built.

The UAE minister appealed to Iran to accept the mediations, initiatives, and UN resolutions on ending the fighting with Iraq. In this regard he lauded Iraq's positive stand and its acceptance of peaceful initiatives and mediations to end the fighting. Referring to the efforts made within the framework of the Arab League on the Iraqi-Iranian war, 'Abdallah said what has been done is good, for the Arabs have agreed for the first time that there must be "no occupation of Arab territory." He indicated such a step opens the way for ending the war. Rashid 'Abdallah called for unifying Arab ranks and for a unified Arab stand on all the threats facing the Arab nation. He emphasized the GCC states are anxious to support all efforts to clear the Arab atmosphere among Arab countries.

On the possibility of the seventh GCC summit issuing a call for convening an Arab summit, he said the efforts of the GCC states in that regard are continuing and several GCC states are members of the committee charged by the Arab League with the task of clearing the air among the Arab states. Referring to the recent visit of Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, to Damascus and Baghdad, Rashid 'Abdallah said the visit is proof of the efforts being made by the GCC states in that regard.

Rashid 'Abdallah also referred to the past efforts of UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan and the efforts of his brothers the leaders of the GCC states to clear the air among the Arab states. He said such efforts aim to clear the air and convene an Arab summit where the Arabs can reconsider the issues on which they differ and concentrate on building a common future.

The UAE minister of state for foreign affairs asserted that in their meetings today the leaders of the GCC states did not discuss economic issues and that such issues will be discussed tomorrow.

King Fahd Visits UAE Leader

LD040759 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0715 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 Nov (SPA) — The servant of the two holy mosques King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, may God protect him, this morning paid a visit to UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan at the latter's residence. His accompanying delegation also took part in this visit.

Third Working Session Held

LD040826 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0717 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 Nov (SPA) — The leaders of the GCC countries this morning held their third working session within the framework of the seventh session of the Supreme Council. Economic topics were scheduled for this meeting of the leaders of the GCC countries.

KUWAIT

Communications Talks Held With Turkish Officials

LD031521 Kuwait KUNA in English 1005 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 3 (KUNA) — Communications Minister Khalid al-Jumay'an, received here Monday the Turkish Communications Mnistry Delegation, which arrived to the country yesterday to attend the joint Kuwaiti-Turkish committee meetings. Following a meeting with the minister, the Turkish-Kuwaiti committee started its meetings with the Kuwaiti delegation presided by Communications Ministry Assistant Undersecretary for Public Administration for Transportation Affairs Muhammad al-Anjari [name as received], while the Turkish team was chaired by official in charge of land transportation at the Turkish Communications Ministry Attila Taka Agulu. The conferees will discuss the special measures to be taken for the entry of trucks to their respective countries in addition to other issues related to transportation and communications between Kuwait and Turkey.

PDRY

Aden Lists People's Council Election Winners

EA031236 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 1 Nov 86

[All names as heard]

[Summary] Comrade Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council [PSC] and chairman of the Elections Preparatory Committee, announces the results of the elections to the PSC and the People's Local Councils [PLC] directly on radio and television.

"Brothers and sisters, masses of our great people. Following months of extensive preparations, the second round of elections for the PSC, and the fourth round of elections for the PLC's which embraced all parts of the country were characterized by the enthusiasm of the masses and true democracy between the candidates and the voters."

The number of candidates standing for the elections of the PSC council was 181 for 111 seats. Of these 110 candidates were successful, and they are as follows: 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali; Aidah 'Ali Sa'id; Zaki Muhammad Khalifah; Naji 'Uthman Admad; Sa'id Salih Salim; Mahmud Muhammad Tarmum; Shafiqah Murshid Ahmad; Ahmad Mahfuz 'Umar; 'Abd al-Rahman Sharaf 'Abdallah; Nadiyah Muhammad Salim; Muhammad Murshid Naji; Khalid Hariri; Sayf Sa'il Khalid; Al-Haj 'Ali Muhammad Ahmad; Sa'd Salim ba-Huqaybah; Husayn 'Ali Hasan; Al-Haj Muhsin Sabbagh; Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdallah Muhsin; 'Ali Ahmad al-Sallami; 'Ali Salim Qubti; Safinah Muhsin 'Ubayd; Qa'id 'Ali 'Abdallah al-'Azzani; Rashid Muhammad Thabit; 'Ali ibn 'Ali Shukri; Mahmud Husayn Sabah; 'Ali Salim al-Bid; Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Nahari; Salih Ahmad Muqbil; Rajih Salih Naji; Ahmad al-Hubayshi; Muhammad 'Abd al-Samad; Salih 'Abdallah Muthanna;

Muhammad Haydarah Masdus; Salih Sha'if Husayn; Abu Bakr Salim ba Silm; Sa'id Sharaf; Muhammad Ghalib Ahmad; Al-Shaykh Yahya 'Abdallah Qahtan; Shafil 'Umar Ali.

Also, Haytham Qasim Tahir; Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas; Muhammad 'Ali ba Shammakh; Muznah Salih Muhsin; Muhammad Muhsin Atrush; 'Umar Ahmad al-'Siba'i; Ahmad Darwish Husayn; Qasim 'Abd al-Rabb Salih; Qa'id Muhammad 'Ali Salah; Ahmad Muhammad Husayn al-Shadhili; Mahdi Salih Husayn; Ahmad 'Ali Husayn; 'Ali Muhammad Shaykh; Muhammad Suda'i 'Ali; Muhammad Awad al-Sa'di; Ahmad Farid Dayfir; 'Abdallah Muhammad 'Uthman; Salih 'Ali (Zunqul); Yasin Sa'id Numan; Sa'd Salim Faraj; Mahdi 'Abdallah Sa'id; Muhammad 'Ali al-Qayrahi; Muhammad Nasir ba Sadiq; Salih 'Ubayd Ahmad; Salihah 'Abdallah Naji; Muhammad 'Abdallah Qaws; Nasir Talib Sari; Salim Salih Muhammad; Mahmud 'Abdallah 'Arasi; Faraj ibn Ghanim; Mulki 'Abdallah Hassan; 'Abd al-Wasi Ahmad Sallam; Awad Isa ba Matraf; Taha 'Ali Salih; Ahmad Awad Ba Wazir; Husayn Abu Bakr al-Mihdar; Salim 'Umar Bukayr; Muhammad Salim ba Dinar; Sa'id Ahmad Sulum; Salih Abu Bakr ibn Husaynun; Salim 'Umar ba Harshal; Fald Muhsin 'Abdallah; Muna ba Sharahil; Muhammad Ahmad Jirghum; Salim Zayn ba Humayd; Muhammad Ahmad Salman; Ahmad 'Ubayd ibn Daghghar; Faysal ibn Shamlan; 'Uthman 'Abd al-Jabbar Rashid; Fatimah Muhammad ba al-Ahmar Maumud Sa'id Madhi; Birik Ahmad ba Dawi; Ahmad 'Ali Muqbil; Ahmad Salih Abduh; Salih 'Abdallah 'Aydid; Yasin Sayf Munassar Muhammad; (Marfus) Salih 'Ali (Jirab); Salim Muhammad Jubran; Sa'id 'Abd al-Khayr al-Nawban; Muhammad Sa'id al-Amudi; Sa'id 'Askari 'Abdallah; Khalid 'Umar ba Junayd; Ahmad Awad ibn Jawhar; Salih Munassar al-Siyayli; Ahmad 'Abdallah al-Majdi; Hasinah Salim 'Ali; Sa'id 'Abdallah ba Durays; Ahmad Salih Duhri; Salim Ahmad Bahli.

"Additionally there will be a reelection in constituency no. 5 in Al-Dis, Hadramawt, in view of the fact that none of the candidates obtained the decreed percentage."

The results of the elections for the PLC's are as follows:

Aden Governorate: Muhammad 'Abdallah ba Sudan; 'Ali 'Abdallah Aman; Firdaws Mansur 'Abdallah; Ahmad 'Abd al-Wasi; Ahmad Salih (al-Birays); 'Ali Salim Muqbil; 'Abdallah 'Ali Murshid; Wahbi Maruf 'Uqbah; 'Abduh (Natch); Faruq Makkawi; 'Abd al-Rahman Salim; Muhammad Ibrahim Ismail; Naji 'Uthman Ahmad; Fattum 'Ali 'Ali al-Dali; Faysal Murshid; Salih Ahmad 'Abdallah; Sa'id Fari Thabit; Samirah Fa'iz 'Abd al-Malik Thabit; 'Abd al-Malik Thabit; Salih 'Ali al-Qadi; 'Awad Sa'id 'Awad; Muhammad Ahmad Hashim; Nur Muhammad Aqrabi; Salih Muhsin Juhaysh; Ahmad 'Abdallah Qasim; Muhammad Ahmad Rawih; Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahid 'Umar; Hasan Naji Dayfallah; Sa'id Salih Mansur; 'Ubayd Husayn Khayali; Mabruk Khamis Manruk; Ibrahim 'Abd al-Rahman; Ahmad Sa'id Zaba; Huda Fadl 'Abdallah; Fahmi Muhammad Qa'id; Fattum 'Abdallah Shaykh; 'Abdallah 'Ali ibn 'Ali; Muhammad Husayn Yusuf; Safiyah Ismail Ahmad; Husayn Muhammad Husayn; Ahmad Numan 'Abduh; Salih Muhammad al-Khalaqi; Ahmad Naji Rashid; Khawla Ahmad Sharaf; Ahmad 'Umar ibn Salman; 'Ali Abbas Naji; Amin Hamud 'Abd al-'Aziz; Hayat Mudhish; Husayn Salih (Musabi); Najibah 'Abdallah Salih; Rashid Ahmad Husayn Jurhum; Sharaf Hamid 'Abdallah; 'Abd al-Malik 'Abduh Muqbil; Ahmad Rashid Awad; 'Ushaysh 'Abdallah Ahmad; Salih Ahmad Said.

Reserve members are Muhammad 'Abduh Zayd; 'Abd al-Jabbar Awad; Yasin Taha Ghanim; Qasim Salih Sallam; Muhsin 'Abdallah Ahmad; and 'Abd al-Rahman Sa'id Sallam.

Lahij Govornorate: Fadl Salim Mansur; Hamidah Ahmad 'Umar; 'Abdallah Aydrus al-Saqqaf; Badriyyah Muhammad (Dayf); 'Abd al-Rahim 'Ali 'Abdallahl Salim Ahmad Abdallah; Awad (?Shari); Muhsin Nasir Khurd; Suud Mahbub Yaqut; Muhammad Rashid Nasir; Muhammad Ahmad Najib; Zayd Ahmad Taha; 'Abd al-Malik Nasir Khurd; Jafar Karamah; Ahmad Muhammad 'abd Majid; Muhammad Taha Suud; 'Ali Muhammad 'ali Salah; Mahmud Husayn Sabah; Mahmud Ahmad Salim; Ahmad Zaydan Muhsin; Salih 'Abd al-Karim Salih; Muhsin Ahmad Hasan; 'Abdallah (?Imad) 'Ali; Shaif [name indistinct] Shaif; Hamid Thabit Sufyan; Muhammad 'ali Ubadi; Muthanna Ahmad Sari; 'Abdallah 'ali Sa'id; 'Abd al-Mani 'Ali Mani; Muhammad Muhsin al-Jadi; Muhammad Munassar Muhammad; Ahmad 'Ali Naji; Lul Ahmad al-Jabali; 'Abdallah Ahmad Salim; al-Haj Muhammad [name indistinct]; 'Abdallah 'ali Husayn; Salih Salim Nasib; Qaid Salih Husayn; Al-haj Nasir Muthanna; Ayyash al-Shatri; Muhammad 'Abd al-Hayy (?Jadhib); Muthanna Salih Naji; Muhammad Ahmad al-Amri; Nasir al-Haji Salih; Muhammad Salih Qasim; Salih 'Ali Gharib; Muhammad 'abd al-Rab Jabr; 'Abd al-Rab 'Ali Sa'id; Fatimah Ahmad Abduh; Muhammad Ibn Humannad 'Ali; Muhammad Salim al-Fahali; Nasir ibn Nasir al-Majali; 'Abd al-Qawi Ahmad Jabir; Muhammad 'Abd al-Qawi Daud; Ahmad Thabit 'Abdallah; Awad Haythan Muhammad; Atif Gharamah Ubayd; Salim Salih Zarah; Muhammad 'Abd Bakr Salib; 'Ali Muhammad Abduh; 'Abu Bakr Ahmad Husayn.

Alternate members are: 'Abdallah Salih Ubadi; Ayyash Ahmad Shaykh; Salim Muhammad Hadi; Hamid Arabah; Thabit Muhsin Naji; Muhammad Qannas al-Haddad.

Abyan Governorate: Muhammad 'ali ba Shammakh; Muhsin Ali Salih; Mansur [name indistinct] Awad; Salih Sa'id Yahya; Salim Nasir Jabir; Najibah 'ali Awad; Mahfuz Ahmad Zaydah; 'Abdallah Ahmad Salih; 'Abdallah Hasan Muhammad; Ahmad 'umar 'abu Bakr Ba Abbad; 'Umar Muhammad Hasan; Amirah Muhsin al-'Abd; Muhammad 'Ali Sa'id; Zayn Hamad Nasir; Ahmad [name indistinct] Salih; Khadijah Muhammad Atif; Haytham Yislam Ahmad 'Ubud Hasan 'Ali; Sa'id 'ubud (al-Kadhdhi); Qasim 'abdallah Husayn; 'Abu Bakr [name indistinct]; Muhammad Ahmad (al-Shubayt); Nasir Salih Rajih; Husayn Naji Muhammad; 'Abd al-Wahid Qasim Sallam; Muhammad Ahmad al-Zadi; Muhammad 'Ali Nasir; Qasim Jubran 'Ali; Salim Sayf Qasim; Husayn Badr Qasim; Zayd Thabit Muhsin; Salihah 'Abdallah Sa'id; 'Ali Ahmad Husayn; Muhammad Aydrus 'Abdallah; 'Abu Bakr Nasir Ghalib; Muhammad 'Ali Hadi; Shihab 'Abdallah (Butti); Jabil Shaykh Umar; Mahdi Salih [name indistinct]; Ahmad Salim (Dam); 'Ali Salim (Lamlah); 'Abdallah Muhammad al-Jamali; Husayn Salim Lawar; 'Umar Muhammad ba Sunduwah; Husayn Muhammad al-Battani; Fatimah Sa'id (Bilkor); Salih Madi Salih; Hamzah Ahmad al-Mahruq; Thabit 'Abdallah al-Zawmahi; 'Abdallah Umar Saiih; Salih 'Abdallah al-Barakani.

Alternate members are: al-Haj Salim al-Subayhi; Khawr Sa'id Awad: 'Ali Salih Shaykh; Faizah Muhammad Mihdar; Salim 'Abdallah al-Haj.

Shabwah Governorate: [passage indistinct] 'Abdallah 'umar Tarmum; Shaykh Salim Nuwayr; Ahmad Muhammad Jazih; Alawi 'Abd Rabbuh al-Jabiri; Salim Muhammad Mahdi: 'Ali Nasir Lahwal; Mubarak Muhammad [name indistinct]; Husayn Muhammad Qahtan; Ubayd Ahmad ibn Ahmad; Muhammad 'Abdallah bu Asidah; Muhammad Mahdi ba Haj; Fatimah Abduh Thabit; Ahmad Salim al-Rayyis; Muhammad 'ali al-Sayrahi; 'Umar Muhammad Thabit; Salim Mahdi 'Abdallah; [name indistinct]; 'Ali Muhammad al-Shubayt; Nasir Salim 'Abu al-Sayyid; 'Umar Ahmad [name indistinct]; 'Ali Umar al-Muallim; Mahdi Salim 'ali; Mahdi Salih al-Tabbakh; Muhammad Awad al-Najjar; 'Ali 'Abdallah Rubayya; 'Ali ibn 'ali Hadi; Salihah 'Abdallah Naji; Salih Muhsin Farid; Husayn Abdallah al-Najjar; Mubarak Awad Humayd; Salih Nasir Matran; Musaid Salim Tannah; Salih 'abu Bakr al-Zubaydi; Ahmad Mubarak Lablab; Salim Ahmad Dahmash; 'Umar Husayn ibn Zawbah; Muhammad Ahmad Mudawwakh al-Burayki; Thabit Muthanna Jawwas; Ahmad Muhammad Shajirah.

The Alternate members are: 'Ali Ahmad al-Butayt; Ahmad 'abdallah al-Kadadi; 'Ali Ahmad Daqal; Mahdi Salim Hunayshan.

Hadramawt Governorate: Mahmud 'Abdallah Arashi; Muhammad Faraj ibn Taqah; Huda Muhammad Idris; Shafiqah Sa'id Khambari; Yahya Dakik; 'Ubud Yislam Abdun; Sa'id 'umar ba Said; Fatimah Yislam ibn Duhri; 'abdallah Sa'id ba Salih; Zahra 'Abd al-Karim; Khamis Sa'id bu Husayn; Faraj 'Abu Bakr Ba Amir; Husayn salim ba Khuraysah; 'Abdallah Salim Mahrus; 'Ali muhammad ba (Hgadhi); 'Ali Muhammad ba Habbar; Awad 'Abdallah [name indistinct]; Juman 'Abdallah Ubayd; Umar 'Abdallah Mshamma; Muhammad Mubarak [name indistinct]; 'Umar Awad Ibrahim; [passage indistinct]; Khamis Faraj Muhammad ibn Sumayr; Birik 'Ubud [name indistinct]; Ahmad Salim [name indistinct]; Salim 'Umar ba Hashshan; Sa'id Salim [name indistinct]; Ahmad 'Ali al-Mansur; Nasir Yislam ibn Nasir; Salih 'Abdallah al-Amri; Ahmad Sayf Muhsin; Yislam Abdun Hamid; [name indistinct]; Salih [name indistinct]; Amir 'Ubud ibn Sulayman; Birik 'Ubud ibn Tayyib; [name indistinct] ibn Nasir Mari; [passage indistinct]; Muhammad 'Umar ba Nasir; [passage indistinct]; Salih Hasan Sulayman; [passage indistinct].

Alternate members are: 'Ali Mahfuz Jubran; Ubayd 'Abdallah al-Dayyini; Khamis Ashur Ubad; (Khaylan) Karamak [name indistinct]; 'Abdallah Amir Mazru; Salih Salim ibn Hamish.

The Mahrah Governorate: Ahmad 'Abdallah (al-Mahibi); Yahya Qahtan Umar; Tawakkul Salim Yafii; (Faybal) Bakhit Said; Qasim Marsuh al-Sawlaymi; Suhaylah Awad Salim; (Thuraydah) Dawi Said; Alawi Muhammad Aqil; Salim Salih Sa'id; Sa'id Said Shamlan; Sa'id Salim Mihaysin; Salim Muhammad Salih; Muhammad 'abdallah Khuddah; Hadi Awad (Biyud); Laibah Thuwayb Salim; Salim Bakhit ibn Qadar; [name indistinct] Thalith Radi; Juman Salim Sulum; [name indistinct]; Amir Salim Habshut; Muhammad 'Ali Amir Khaytar; Ahmad Muhammad Sa'id Masud; Salim Hasan 'Ali; Gharib Khamis Mubarak; Salih Salim Amir; Salim Ahmad Amrayn; Hafiz Husayn al-Hamid; Awad Muhammad (Hubud) Salim Bukhit Salim; Salim Muhammad al-Adl; Awad Sa'id Mihaysib; Awad 'ali al-Amudi; Muhammad Sa'idtishui; Mansur 'Abdallah 'ali; Salih Salim Sa'id; Amir Said 'Ali; Muhammad (saud) Musa; 'abdallah 'ali [name indistinct]; 'Ali Salim ba Kirayt; Musallam 'ali (Mustahayl); Isa Ahmad Isa.

Alternate members are: Mihsin Said Sa'id; Yahya Dawi Salim; 'Ali Mansur Sitayn; Amir Harbi (Sharya).

UAE

Omani Oil Minister Arrives for Price Talks

JN031841 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1717 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 3 Nov (WAKH) — Sa'id Ahmad al-Shanfari, Omani petroleum and minerals minister, arrived in Abu Dhabi today on a visit to the UAE scheduled to last several days. He was received at the airport by Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources, and other officials. WAM reports the visit is connected with consultations Mani' al-'Utaybah and the GCC Secretariat are holding to convene a meeting of the permanent ministerial committee for oil cooperation after the GCC summit.

Kuwaiti Oil and Industry Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Sabah, who is now in Abu Dhabi with the Kuwaiti delegation to the GCC summit, is expected to join the consultations. Petroleum sources said that when it meets, the oil cooperation committee will discuss the latest developments in the oil market in light of the results of the latest OPEC conference, which ended in Geneva on 22 October. The OPEC conference unanimously approved extending the August 1986 agreement on limiting the production of OPEC member-states to 17 million barrels per day while introducing minor adjustments to the quotas of some member states.

According to informed sources, the oil cooperation committee will discuss Al-'Utaybah's call for a full OPEC ministerial conference to discuss increasing prices to $18 per barrel and to discuss the call by Hisham al-Nazir, Saudi planning minister and acting minister of petroleum and mineral resources, for a meeting of the price committee to also increase prices to $18 per barrel.

Kuwait's Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Sabah, chairman of the price committee, is holding consultations to convene a meeting of the price committee, which includes the oil ministers of Libya and Ecuador, this week. Oil ministers of other OPEC member-states are expected to participate.

The sources asserted that in its expected meeting the GCC oil cooperation committee will affirm the support of the six GCC member-states for the measures OPEC is expected to take to raise prices in the oil market to an average of $18-20 per barrel. OPEC is scheduled to hold its next ordinary conference on 11 December to study oil prices and to allocate production quotas for OPEC's 13 member-states.

YAR

PDRY Minister Arrives With Al-'Attas Message

JN032022 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Brother Rashid Muhammad Thabit, minister of state for union affairs and member of the YSP Central Committee in the southern part of the homeland, arrived in Sanaa today. In a statement to *Saba' News Agency*, Rashid Thabit said he is carrying a letter to Brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, commander in chief of the Armed Forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress, from his brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the southern part of the homeland. He was received at the airport by Brother Yahya al-'Arashi, minister of state for the affairs of Yemeni unity and member of the Standing Committee.

Security Arrests 100 Muslims After Asyut Clashes

NC031721 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] REUTER reports that Egyptian security forces arrested approximately 100 Muslims last evening, only 1 week after violent clashes in the city of Asyut. The clashes left one person dead and a number of others wounded.

AL-AHRAM: Shamir 'Opposed' To Just Peace

NC040900 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0750 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 4 Nov (MENA) — The newspaper *Al-Ahram* has commented on recent statements by Israeli Prime Minister Shamir. It notes that Shamir apparently has no desire to change the image he had before assuming the post of prime minister from Shim'on Peres. The impression he gave was that of a leader who never stopped saying no and opposed any serious move toward a just peace in the Middle East.

In today's edition, *Al-Ahram* writes that when former Israeli Prime Minister Peres announced his acceptance of an international conference, we saw that as truly representative of the official Israeli position, for we are dealing with a state, and not with individuals. The paper describes any retreat from this stand as a setback that can never benefit peace. *Al-Ahram* was commenting on Shamir's remark that an international conference would not contribute to peace in the Middle East. Shamir added that such a gathering would become a forum for propaganda controlled by extremists.

Ghali Urges EC Stand on Israeli Settlements

NC031646 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Egypt has called on the EC to adopt a clear stand on the Israeli Government's continuing to build settlements in the occupied Arab lands in violation of international law, something that impedes the peace process in the Middle East. Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has explained the Egyptian view during a meeting with the British ambassador in Cairo. Dr Ghali stressed the need for Britain and the EC member-states to play a role in giving momentum to the peace drive. Ghali called on EC states to do their best at their 10 November meeting to foster an atmosphere appropriate for reaching a comprehensive solution to the Middle East issue.

'Objective' French Position on Terrorism Praised

NC031618 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1240 GMT 3 Nov 86

['Abd al-'Azim Hammad commentary: "A French Warning Not to Link Terrorism to the Arabs"]

[Text] French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac did well when he announced that linking terrorism to Arabs is unacceptable. No objective observer can claim that the French Government's eagerness, seen on more than one occasion, to resist the tendency advocated by foes of Arab rights who try to link Arabs to terrorism is a position dictated only by France's trade and political interests in the Arab homeland. No one who is truly objective can claim this, because France is not the only major Western state having vast trade and political interests in the Arab world. All European states, the United States, and other nations share the same privilege. Therefore, those seeking an effective remedy to the plague of terrorism must search for the actual reasons behind this just French position. However, before we try to understand these reasons, we must note that we, as Arabs, cannot possibly excuse some deviant Arab parties that have slipped into the practice of terrorism. Nor can we accept any justification or excuse for this, which first and foremost harms Arab rights and the Palestinian people's legitimate struggle to restore their usurped rights.

The actual reasons behind the objective French position of not linking terrorism to the Arabs lie in the fact that the terrorism phenomenon is a universal one that has been created by many intricate factors, foremost of which is the use of force to cement unjust positions. It is also a phenomenon practiced by several organizations, groups, and governments throughout the world, not just in the Arab world. In fact, Europe itself is a permanent home for old terrorist groups of European origin and objectives. The mere insistence on linking terrorism to the Arabs constitutes, in part, an attempt to revive the worn-out and hateful traditions of Western antagonism toward the Arabs of the East. This insistence, which comes at a time when terrorism is known to be a universal phenomenon, is indicative of a biased outlook. Evidence of this is the apparent indifference to the African states' accusation that the Western-originated Pretoria government assassinated Mozambique's president in an unprecedented and horrible act of terrorism. Nor does there seem to be any concern in Britain over reports that Israel has kidnapped an Australian citizen from Britain under the pretense that this person was an Israeli citizen who had leaked confidential information on Israel's nuclear activity to the press. This report, if true, would represent a most serious violation of Britain's sovereignty.

Consequently, the French prime minister's assertion that terrorism must not be linked to the Arabs is one dictated by objective principles and causes, not merely interests. It is now incumbent upon we Arabs, in view of this effective European voice that warns against linking terrorism to the Arabs, to face up to our responsibility. It is unreasonable for the French prime minister to resist attempts to distort the Arabs' prestige while we let other Arabs practice terrorism once again. This is a call to Arab governments suspected of being involved in terrorism and to the Arab groups that practice terrorism to realize that it is high time to stop this murderous and disgraceful game. Syria and its allies in Lebanon did well to release one of the U.S. hostages. However, it would be better if the charge of terrorism attributed to the Arabs ended for good. In such a case, those parties behind the terrorism, who wrongfully attribute it to the Arabs in a bid to eliminate international sympathy for Arab causes, would be unveiled.

Al-Haqq: Palestinian Issue Cause of Terror

PM021510 Cairo MAYU in Arabic 20 Oct 86 p 16

[Interview with Shaykh of Al-Azhar Jad al-Haqq by Sana' al-Sa'id; date, place not given]

[Excerpts][Al-Sa'id] Terrorist incidents have resurfaced after the skyjacking of the airliner in Karachi, the attack on the Jewish synagogue in Istanbul in the first week of last month, and the subsequent violence and terrorism in Paris, West Germany, and Beirut; all these incidents indicate a new phase of terrorism feared by everyone in the region. Did the crisis in the region produce this terrorism or is it the other side of civilization and the extremism it has produced?

[Al-Haqq] If the meaning of terrorism is violence in its various forms, violence is common in all parts of the world. However, when it comes to violence as reflected in the Middle East, we must attribute it to the issues which have stirred up the region, influenced it, and shaken its stability since the cause of Palestine and its practical usurpation by the Jews emerged. This holds true even though the arrangements for this usurpation began not this century but long ago and were followed by the expulsion of the Palestinians from their land and attack on them in their homeland.

All this produced a generation who witnessed this oppression and attack on their fathers and grandfathers and also on themselves. They found that their identity was lost and their individuality dissolved; they had no home, no possessions, and no stability. In the face of all that, they reacted and sought to prove their existence and identity. It is true that this generation's movement may not be aimed directly at those who usurped their rights. It is often emotional and directed at public opinion, which accepted and kept quiet about the injustice to this generation.

[Al-Sa'id] Does this mean that a solution to the region's problems might contain terrorism and at least reduce it, if not destroy it completely?

[Al-Haqq] A solution to these problems and that [the Palestinian] problem in particular certainly could end these reactions; I cannot and would not approve of accusing those who react in self-defense of terrorism as long as others who are capable of backing them have kept quiet or even deliberately destroyed their rights. [passage omitted]

[Al-Sa'id] I return to the point that you have confirmed, namely that the existing political situation and usurpation of rights lead to the current terrorism and that the international community must restore rights if terrorism is to vanish. Viewing in general and in particular all events, incidents, and existing problems relating to the Palestinian cause, what is the solution: Could it be achieved through direct negotiations between the parties, or through an international conference, which has been agreed upon by most of the parties in the region and in which the two superpowers would participate?

[Al-Haqq] I blame the Arabs in particular, and Muslims in general, for causing the present Palestinian predicamentand its complicating factors. The split that divided Arab ranks and the Arab voice cost them their influence in the international community and lost them the unity that would say to the enemy: We are here to be reckoned with.

The international community has dual standards: We see the two superpowers or the Security Council intervene decisively in some issues to end differences even if it is a matter of stopping a war and sending international forces to disengage the warring sides until a political solution is achieved. This has been seen in many cases in different parts of the world; but concerning the Palestinian cause and regional conflicts such as the Iraqi-Iranian war, they just watch from the sidelines.

Mere advice would not help. The United Nations and its organizations have watched from the sidelines. Also, with respect to the Palestinian issue, the UN's hesitations has benefited Israel in one instance after another. What is its stand regarding Lebanon, which has become divided into groups and parties and is an arena of conflict? Where is its stand on the usurpation of Arab rights after the partition it imposed and ordered? What did it do to protect the situation? It will not act at all. The United Nations, which calls for the protection of human rights, must not discriminate between peoples. As an international organization with a humanitarian mission, it should treat everyone equally regardless of color, race, religion, or country.

[Al-Sa'id] How do you see a solution to the region's main problem: the Palestinian issue? Can it be achieved through direct negotiations or through an international conference held under UN auspices?

[Al-Haqq] I think that holding an international conference to solve these problems is the ideal method provided that the Security Council guarantees the implementation of the outcome of the conference, even if this means using force. This is a suitable method which the international community should use to end these problems, provided that the big powers furnish guarantees. The Soviet Union must participate and the conference must be international in the full sense of the word. There must be no U.S. monopoly here.

[Al-Sa'id] In a few days Shamir will succeed Peres. What about Shamir, who will take over as prime minister next Tuesday?His statements confirm his intentions toward the occupied Arab territories, as he announced recently that there will be no withdrawal from Jerusalem, the West Bank, or the Gaza Strip, which he regards as historically Israeli, or from the Golan Heights. What is your view?

[Al-Haqq] These statements are directed at the Arabs first and at Muslims in general. Peres is no different from Shamir; the physical features may differ but the soul, mind, and thinking are the same. Therefore we Arabs and Muslims have right on our side; it does not matter to us whether Peres or Shamir or someone else is the head of government, what matters is how we face any of them and how we can secure our rights. It does not matter who rules Israel. Whoever rules Israel is the same figure in different forms. [passage omitted]

[Al-Sa'id] The Helsinki meeting last month between Soviet and Israeli officials devoted considerable time, at Israel's instigation,

to raising and concentrating on the matter of Soviet Jews' emigration to Israel.

[Al-Haqq] They want to increase the Jewish population in Palestine as much as possible and at the same time they work to bring about the expulsion and departure of the remaining Arabs in the occupied territories. Israel is continuing to change the features of Islamic and Arab Jerusalem as well as its Christian features on the pretext that the city was theirs before. All this is against the historical facts, as historical evidence affirms the rights of the country's Arab people, who resided there for thousands of years. [passage omitted]

[Al-Sa'id] Shouldn't the Arab governments take serious stands and steps to face up to the settlement policy and its intensification in the form witnessed in the Arab territories, along with the attempts to erase Arab characteristics by Judaizing the areas?

[Al-Haqq] This is up to the Arab governments, and it is a regrettable matter, because they should overcome the disagreements and differences which obstruct the unity of their voice and ranks. This is necessary because if Israel succeeds in expelling the remaining Palestinians, it will then threaten the neighboring countries. In this way, Israel can expand and realize its biggest dream of a greater Israel extending from the Nile to the Euphrates.

[Al-Sa'id] Apart from the measures which the international community can adopt to deter those who legitimize terrorism, whether by individuals or states, what, in your opinion, is the ideal method for the Arab countries to adopt to mend the rifts and eliminate the aggravations and setbacks that provide the atmosphere in which terrorism can spread?

[Al-Haqq] The only method is to surmount Arab differences, especially differences among Palestinian groups. If they all overcome their differences and reach consensus in their campaign, they will be able to surmount the existing difficulties so the Palestinians can recover their rights.

[Al-Sa'id] Does this mean that a solution to current problems is capable of ending terrorism?

[Al-Haqq] Indisputably, the cause of disturbances in the region is not just troubled events but troubled relations too as a result of the Palestinian cause, the usurpation of Palestine, the handing of it to strangers, and the expulsion of its people. Therefore the recovery of these rights or at least a settlement of the question by finding a homeland for the Palestinians on their own territory, with the whole region — not just the Palestinians — keeping Jerusalem as a sacred symbol for the majority of the peoples of the region, will certainly definitely lead to stable security and will eliminate the incidents which always arise as evidence and expression of injustice.

[Al-Sa'id] Your words indicate that the Israeli Government is the one helping, through its policy and practices, to create a critical, troubled, and unstable situation which enables terrorism and violence to appear and spread and also allows conflicts to continue in the region.

[Al-Haqq] Yes, and I am not the only one to say this; current events provide proof. The proof is the present situation in south Lebanon, Israel's attachment to what it calls a security belt, and its support for the militia of the South Lebanese Army. This situation leads to conflicts and transforms the region to an arena of conficts among the various sects. We have seen how Israel's insistence on remaining in what it calls the security zone in south Lebanon has lead to the encouragement of attacks on the UN forces, whose mission is to spread peace and to enforce it on the Israeli-Lebanese borders.

Despite the UN secretary general's report and his confirmation that the attacks on the international peacekeeping force are the result of Israel refusing to withdraw from south Lebanon, despite the fact that France has indicated that Israel should withdraw from the area to guarantee the security and safety of the French forces participating in the UN force, and also despite the Security Council resolution calling on Israel to withdraw, Israel has refused to comply and has continued to stay, imposing a fait accompli. Isn't this enough to provide irrefutable and convincing evidence that Israel provides opportunities, by its policy, for conflicts, crises, and the spread of violence in the region?

Al-Baz Discusses Arab Relations, Debts

NC021346 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1130 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 2 Nov (MENA) — Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, has said that by participating in the ICO meeting slated to be held in Kuwait in the first half of January, Egypt will have the opportunity to underscore its stature as a country capable of acting on several major issues, including the Palestinian problem and the Gulf war. This was said in an interview with the weekly magazine *Al-Siyasi*, being published today.

Commenting on Egypt's ties with other Arab countries, Al-Baz said that contacts are ongoing, that cooperation continues, and that ties exist between Egypt and the Arab countries, with the exception of two states. Providing official status to these ties is simply a matter of time, Al-Baz said. He added: We welcome the restoration of relations, but it must be understood that we are not prepared to change our policies or our stands on any issue.

Concerning President Mubarak's coming visit to Washington, Al-Baz said: We must time the visit carefully if we are to achieve the desired results. This can only happen at a later stage, when further developments take place on such issues as our military debts and peace in the Middle East. Only then will we be able to ask the United States to take certain positions.

Referring to the concept of an international Middle East peace conference, Al-Baz said no conference gain serve as a substitute for direct negotiations. However, the same Arab countries that now attack the concept of the conference used to call for it when it was more difficult to achieve, he noted. These countries, Al-Baz said, do not want to see action taken on the Palestinian issue. Nevertheless, the three primary parties concerned — Egypt, Jordan, and the PLO — affirm and insist that peace efforts must be undertaken within such a framework.

On the talks with the IMF, Dr Al-Baz said: We have reached a satisfactory stage in the negotiations on the "standby agreement." We expect this agreement to be signed in December. Al-Baz also pointed out that the agreement will benefit Egypt in several ways:

1. Egypt will obtain some funds that will help meet part of its balance of payments deficit.

2. The exchange rate for the Egyptian pound to the U.S. dollar will improve, increasing our ability to import capital and basic goods.

3. Our debts to the big countries will be rescheduled to relieve our burden of repayment.

Al-Baz declared: No country, by cooperating with us, can influence our decisions to cooperate with another state. Egypt is seeking improved ties with all countries, including the United States and the Soviet Union, to the extent that this is consistent with Egyptian national interests. We are also careful not to allow our domestic or foreign interests to be compromised in the process of this cooperation.

On the issue of military debts to the United States, Al-Baz said they can be settled by reducing the interest rate to the current rate of about 6 or 7 percent from their former level, which was above 13 percent. He added: Alternatively, these debts can be rescheduled. Actually, we need to reschedule our debts to several countries, not only to the United States, for the next 3 years. After that, our situation will improve. Our objective is to protect our development plan from the adverse effects of our debts. Development is a long-term process and we do not want to forfeit the long-term perspective for short-term considerations.

In conclusion, Al-Baz stressed: We are not going through a crisis, but are merely undergoing economic difficulties that will last 3 years. After that, conditions will improve.

Talks With Sweden Resume at Foreign Ministry

NC031238 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1136 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 3 Nov (MENA) — Official talks between Egypt and Sweden resumed at the Foreign Ministry today. The meeting was chaired by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Mats Hellstrom, Swedish minister of agriculture [title as received]. Also present were Ambassador 'Abd al-Hadi Makhlouf, assistant foreign minister, and a number of Foreign Ministry experts in Scandinavian affairs, representing Egypt. The meeting was also attended by the delegation accompanying the king of Sweden, who is visiting Cairo. The talks dealt with ways of promoting the good relations between the two countries in various fields. Both parties affirmed their desire to develop cooperation between the two countries in several spheres, particularly the economic, trade, cultural, and scientific areas. A further contribution by Sweden to construction activities aimed at promoting Egyptian development plans was also discussed.

In addition, the conferees reviewed international developments and issues of mutual concern, paying special attention to efforts to reduce tension in various parts of the world and bolster international peace and security. They discussed all developments in the Middle East. During the talks, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid emphasized the importance of attaining a just solution to the Palestinian issue. He said that this must be based on the recognition of all the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid described Egyptian efforts to achieve this objective by pushing the peace process forward prior to an international conference that will be attended by all parties concerned, including the Palestinians. The Swedish delegation expressed appreciation for the efforts Egypt has made in this regard and announced its support for an international conference to discuss peace in the Middle East.

King Gustaf on Talks

NC031701 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1535 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 3 Nov (MENA) — King of Sweden Carl Gustav has stated that President Husni Mubarak is working diligently to achieve peace in the Middle East. In statements to reporters this afternoon, the Swedish king said that his talks with President Mubarak were very good and that President Mubarak had explained Egypt's role in ending ongoing problems in the Middle East. Asked Sweden's views regarding the outcome of the Reykjavik summit between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev, the king expressed his country's regret that the two leaders could not reach an agreement to rid Europe of nuclear missiles. He added: Sweden, however, believes the two countries' views are now closer, and we hope they will find a solution in future talks.

Asked about the extent to which Swedish society has been affected by the Chernobyl disaster in the Soviet Union, Carl Gustaf said: We have 12 nuclear reactors in Sweden, and there is a consensus in Sweden not to extend use of these reactors beyond their expected life span. An argument has surfaced in Sweden among supporters and the opponents of nuclear reactors following the Chernobyl accident, but the reactors in Sweden are different from the Chernobyl reactor. When asked for advice to Egypt as far as this issue is concerned, the Swedish monarch said: I cannot discuss this issue, because I am not a head of state. All I can say is that we have 12 nuclear reactors in Sweden that are currently operational.

Swedish King Concludes Visit

NC040843 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] King Carl Gustaf of Sweden, accompanied by his wife, Queen Silvia, left Cairo for Luxor this morning at the end of a state visit to Egypt. They were seen off by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and other senior officials. The distinguished guests were accorded a full farewell ceremony. The king of Sweden arrived in Cairo on Saturday for a 3-day visit, which included talks with President Mubarak on the international situation in general, and on the Middle East in particular. Their

discussions also focused on the promotion of bilateral relations in all areas.

GDR Construction Minister Arrives in Cairo

NC031419 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1350 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, 3 Nov (MENA) — GDR Construction Minister Wolfgang Junker arrived in Cairo from Baghdad this afternoon for a 4-day official visit at the invitation of Eng 'Abd al-Rahman Labib, minister of housing and utilities. In a statement, the German official expressed hope that his trip would strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation linking Egypt and the GDR. He noted that the goal of his visit was to develop economic relations between the two countries. [passage omitted]

Eng 'Abd al-Rahman Labib welcomed his guest and voiced hope that his stay would lead to deeper bilateral cooperation. Official talks between Eng 'Abd al-Rahman Labib and the German minister will open tomorrow morning, and a housing protocol will be signed.

Prime Minister Lutfi will receive the GDR official and the members of his delegation at noon tomorrow. Junker also has appointments with the ministers of economy, industry, and reconstruction, and with the governor of Cairo.

In the course of his trip, the German minister will tour some housing projects in Al-Qattamiyah and will visit the Tura cement factory. He will leave Cairo for Alexandria on Thursday and will do some sightseeing before going home.

Lutfi Receives GDR Minister

NC041121 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] At his office today, Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi received GDR Construction Minister Wolfgang Junker, who is visiting Cairo. During the meeting, they discussed cooperation between Egypt and the GDR, particularly in housing. Eng 'Abd al-Rahman Labib, minister of housing and utilities, was also present.

Agreement To Renew Trade Pact With Uganda

NC031905 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1152 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 3 Nov (MENA) — Egypt and Uganda have agreed to revive the trade agreement signed by the two countries in 1977, discussing the possibility of a $20-million trade balance. The Ugandan delegation, led by Foreign Minister Ibrahim Mukiib: and including the ministers of commerce and industry, requested today during a meeting with Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, Egyptian minister of economy and foreign trade, that Egypt contribute to the reconstruction of war-ravaged areas in Uganda and supply technical expertise in carrying out joint projects to exploit natural resources in Uganda.

Information Minister on Arms Mobilization

JN031548 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1402 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Nov (INA) — Iraqi Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim has affirmed that 677,541 fighters have been trained in arms in Iraq since the Al-Faw battles. During a news conference held here today attended by Arab and foreign press and news agency reporters, Jasim compared what Iraq and the Iranian regime mobilized in the same period. He said the Iranian regime was able to mobilize less than 70,000 men during the same period. This puts Iraq's mobilization at tenfold more than the Iranian regime's mobilization. He added the Iranian regime has completely failed to achieve even a relative balance compared with Iraq's achievement in terms of a very high level of training.

The Iraqi culture and information minister also talked about the Iranian slogan of deciding the battle in their favor. He said the facts on the battlefields indicate an Iraqi military edge. He touched on Iraq's military and manpower abilities, as well as the psychological preparedness, which give Iraq superiority over Iran. On the other hand, Iran is experiencing fragmentation; a power struggle; the escalation of detentions, which even include those close to Khomeyni himself; and increasing resistance operations against the Iranian regime.

Communique No 2,427

JN031727 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Communique No 2,427 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 3 November 1986]

[Text] With the determination of faithful, brave, and honorable men, the valiant Armed Forces are continuing their heroic activities in the various sectors.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Our units of the III Army Corps east of Al-Basrah opened concentrated artillery and tank fire on the enemy and inflicted losses on the Khomeynite aggressors, halting their engineering work. Our units also damaged one tank, destroyed one vehicle, damaged another vehicle, killed five enemy soldiers, destroyed and sank one boat, and destroyed seven infantry positions, killing several of their occupants.

The enemy was seen evacuating its losses from the area. One ammunition dump, one launcher, one observation post, and two machinegun emplacements were also destroyed.

2. In the VII Army Corps sector, two enemy soldiers were killed and two ammunition dumps and one infantry position were destroyed.

3. In the II Army Corps central sector, three enemy soldiers were killed and another was wounded.

4. In the IV Army Corps east of Maysan two ammunition dumps were destroyed.

5. The evil Khomeyniites shelled Halabjah using long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 3 November 1986

IAEA Urged To Cease Cooperation With Israel

JN040958 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0845 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] United Nations, 4 Nov (INA) — Iraq has called on the United Nations to urge the UN Security Council to take effective measures to force Israel to subject its nuclear installations to IAEA inspection and supervision. In a draft resolution submitted last night to the UN political and security committee, Iraq urged the IAEA to stop all scientific cooperation with Israel, which would help it reinforce its nuclear ability.

Iraq expressed concern over Israel's growing nuclear capability which poses a real danger to the Middle East region. Iraq also denounced the nuclear cooperation between Israel and the racist regime in South Africa. Iraq's delegate to the committee drew attention to Israel's claims of establishing a textile factory. He said this factory is in fact a large nuclear plant designed to manufacture fissionable materials used for military purposes, in addition to the Dimona factory which manufactures three nuclear bombs a year. He also drew the United Nation's attention to the fact that several officials in the world have previously stressed that the huge Israeli nuclear capability constitutes a true danger to the Middle East region. He called on the world states and the other organizations that continue cooperation with Israel in the nuclear field to stop this cooperation.

Economic Talks With French Begin in Baghdad

JN031248 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1150 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Nov (INA) — The ninth session of the joint Iraqi-French committee for economic, trade, scientific, and technical cooperation began in Baghdad today. The meetings of the joint committee will last 2 days. The Iraqi side to the meetings is led by Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi and the French side by Michel Noir, French minister delegate in the economic minister's office in charge of foreign trade. In a speech at the beginning of the meetings, the oil minister praised the strong and developing relations between the two friendly countries. He also praised the French Government's stands on the Iraq-Iran war as well as the role played by French companies in implementing many development projects in Iraq. Michel Noir expressed the French Government's satisfaction over the developing bilateral relations in all fields.

The joint committee will discuss a number of issues related to developing economic and trade relations and scientific cooperation as well as exchanging expertise between the two sides. The committee will also discuss the implementation of the minutes of the last session and the work of the French companies implementing a number of development projects. The Iraqi side to the meetings comprises Light Industry Ministry Under Secretary 'Abd al-Tawwab al-Mulla Huwaysh, the representatives of the Foreign Trade Relations Committee in the Oil, Light Industries,

and Trade Ministries, and the Iraqi ambassador in Paris. The French side comprises (Philippe Raimond), official in charge of foreign economic relations, a number of French officials, and the French Ambassador in Baghdad. Michel Noir arrived in Baghdad today to attend the joint committee's meetings.

Ramadan Meets French, Cuban, Other Ministers
JN031901 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, met with Pakistani Planning Minister Mahbubul Haq and his delegation today. The meeting was attended by the Pakistani ambassador in Baghdad. The RCC member also received Hungarian Domestic Trade Minister Zoltan Juhar and his delegation today. The meeting was attended by the Hungarian ambassador in Baghdad.

The first deputy prime minister also received Michel Noir, French minister delegate of the economic minister's office in charge of foreign trade, and his delegation today. The meeting was attended by Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi 'Abd al-Tawwab [name indistinct], under secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Minerals, and the French ambassador in Baghdad.

Also discussed during these meetings were the bilateral relations between Iraq and the three countries. All sides expressed satisfaction with their progress and stressed the importance of promoting these relations in the service of common interests.

Taha Yasin Ramadan also received Levi Farah, Cuban minister without portfolio in charge of overseas construction, today. The first deputy prime minister received a written message from Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Cuban vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, on bilateral relations and ways to promote them. The meeting was attended by the Cuban ambassador in Baghdad.

Khayrallah Receives Brazilian Industry Minister
JN031501 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1300 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces and defense minister, received Jose Hugo Castelo Branco, Brazilian minister of industry and commerce, this morning in Baghdad. The guest minister was given a detailed briefing by the deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces about the beginning of the Iranian aggression as well the Iranian ruling clique's continued rejection of peace efforts in implementation of its evil schemes against Iraq and the region. The meeting was attended by the Brazilian ambassador in Baghdad.

Moldavian SSR Official Leads Soviet Delegation
JN031205 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1120 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Nov (INA) The Soviet Friendship Society delegation led by Yevgeniy Kalenik, second secretary of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers, arrived in Baghdad today on the occasion of the days of Soviet-Iraqi friendship, which began yesterday and will last 2 weeks.

Friendship Head Meets Soviet
JN031455 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1353 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Nov (INA) — 'Abd al-Fattah Muhammad Amin, chairman of the Iraqi friendship societies, met today with a Soviet friendship society delegation led by Yevgeniy Kalenik, second secretary of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers, who is visiting Iraq during Iraqi-Soviet friendship week. During the meeting, the two officials discussed relations between Iraq and the Soviet Union, as well as the consolidation of cooperation in the service of joint interests. The head of the Soviet delegation voiced admiration for Iraq's great development on various levels.

Al-Masri Views Israeli Policies, Ties With PLO

PM311445 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 28 Oct 86 p 4

[Interview with Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri by Javier Valenzuela in Amman on 27 October]

[Excerpts] Amman — "Yitzhaq Shamir is laying the foundations for a future civil conflict in the territories occupied by Israel in 1967," Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri asserted yesterday in an interview granted to *El Pais*. The minister was referring to the announcement made by the recently appointed Israeli head of government that he will increase the Israeli settlements on the West Bank and in Gaza. Next month an international conference will be held in Amman at which Jordan will explain its investment plan for the occupied territories, which, according to Al-Masri, "seeks only to enable the Palestinians to stay and live in their land." [passage omitted]

Question: Prime Minister Zaid al-Rifa'i stated last Sunday that if Yitzhaq Shamir promotes new Israeli settlements in the occupied territories, he will obstruct the peace process. To what extent?

Answer: That aspect of the Israeli occupation is really the most dangerous for the peace process. In the first place, Shamir believes that the occupied territories are part of Israel and that his country has the right to settle whomsoever it pleases there. Second, Shamir is also convinced that the Near East conflict can be resolved by offering peace in return for peace. However, we offer peace in return for land. Give us our land and you will have peace. The increase in the Israeli settlements and settlers complicates matters increasingly; in particular, because while the Israeli population of the West Bank is growing rapidly, so is the Arab population, at a greater rate. One day we will be confronted by two large groups — Arabs and Israelis — with different cultures, religions, pasts — with everything different. So Shamir and the Likud coalition are laying the foundations of a civil conflict in the occupied territories.

Question: So do you believe that Peres' replacement by Shamir as Israeli head of government has worsened matters?

Answer: Everybody knows that Shamir is more hard-line than Peres, but it must be recalled that during the 2 years the latter has been prime minister, he has worked with an agreement signed with Shamir and the Likud. Although the tone and the outward appearance are different, essentially there are not many differences between the two men. I will give you an example: According to Israeli sources, during the 2 years of Peres' term, the population of the Israeli settlements in the occupied territories has risen from 42,000 people to 60,000. Peres did this without publicity, Shamir with a great deal of fuss.

Question: Did Jordan take seriously Peres' statement in Alexandria in which he accepted the possibility of an international conference on the Near East?

Answer: I know that Peres spoke of the international conference and that he knew what he was talking about. I have the impression that at that moment he was prepared to work to that end. But a few days later he went to Washington, and there the Americans did not encourage him to continue to talk about the matter. Peres changed his stance and started to refer to "an international forum," in accordance with Israel's terms.

Question: In his farewell speech as prime minister, Peres said that Israel and Jordan had negotiated through the United States. Is this true?

Answer: Everybody knows that we do not talk with Israel and that if we have anything to say to it, it is through the U.S. Government. What is strange about that?

Question: Have relations between Jordan and the PLO improved since the shutdown of the Palestinian organization's offices in Amman last June?

Answer: There is nothing new. Jordan is committed to the Palestinian cause and believes that the PLO is its representative, but there are not many contacts between the two sides at present.

Question; What is your opinion of the current attempts to reunify the Palestinian movement and to convene its parliament in exile — the PNC?

Answer: Jordan confines itself to observing them. They are a Palestinian internal matter. I have learned that some organizations will not return to the PLO as long as 'Arafat is its leader. Others want a price for that return, and the price which 'Arafat must pay is the abrogation of the Amman agreement on Jordanian-Palestinian joint action.

I do not know how all this will end up. Al-Fatah has released a communique freezing the agreement, but 'Arafat personally hesitates to do so. I do not expect in the near future a formal declaration either from the PLO or Jordan to announce that agreement's final suspension.

Question: 'Arafat seems to be in a difficult position.

Answer: Yes, his position is very delicate. For the present, he has had to settle in Khartoum, in the heart of Africa, and very far from the occupied territories. I do not believe that it is good for him.

Question: What is your government's opinion of the current conflict between Syria and the United Kingdom?

Answer: I cannot comment on it. Both countries are friends of ours, and we are in a delicate situation. We do not wish to see any deterioration in relations between the United Kingdom and another Arab country.

Reportage on Indonesian Foreign Minister's Visit

Arrives in Amman 1 Nov

JN011628 Amman PETRA in Arabic 1410 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Amman, 1 Nov (PETRA) — Indonesian Foreign Affairs Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja arrived in Amman today on a 4-day official visit to Jordan. During the visit he will hold talks

with senior officials. He will discuss recent developments in the situation in the Middle East, the efforts exerted to convene an international conference to attain peace in the region, and relations between the two countries and ways to increase trade between them, particularly an increase in the size of Jordan's export of phosphate, potassium, and chemical fertilizers to Indonesia.

Upon arrival, he was received by Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, a number of senior ministry officials, the Jordanian ambassador accredited in Jakarta, the Indonesian ambassador accredited in Amman, and embassy staff.

The Indonesian minister is accompanied by an official delegation which includes the director of the Africa and Middle East Department at the Foreign Ministry, the director of the International Trade and Relations Department at the ministry, and the director of his office.

Al-Masri Hosts Banquet

JN012025 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Amman — Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri hosted a dinner banquet in honor of Indonesian Foreign Affairs Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and his delegation at the Marriott Hotel this evening. The banquet was attended by a number of ministers, senior officials, and the Arab and Islamic ambassadors in Amman.

Received by King, Al-Rifa'i

JN021334 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received Indonesian Foreign Affairs Minister Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja at the Royal Hashemite Court today. The Indonesian minister conveyed to him the greetings of Indonesian President Suharto. During the meeting, the two sides reviewed issues pertaining to the coming ICO summit, the Iraq-Iran war, and bilateral relations.

The meeting was attended by Crown Prince Hasan, Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, the Jordanian ambassador to Indonesia, and the Indonesian ambassador in Amman.

Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received Mr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja at his office today, During the meeting, they discussed current regional issues, bilateral issues, and the means to increase the volume of bilateral trade. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, the Indonesian ambassador in Amman, and the delegation accompanying the Indonesian minister.

Al-Masri, Mokhtar Hold Talks

JN021606 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Amman, 2 Nov (PETRA) — At noon today, an official round of talks was held at the Foreign Ministry between a Jordanian delegation led by Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri and a visiting Indonesian delegation led by Foreign Affairs Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja. The two sides reviewed bilateral relations, expressing their satisfaction over their progress. These relations were advanced by His Majesty King Husayn's visit to Indonesia in early 1986.

The discussions stressed an identity of views on the subjects that will be discussed by the ICO, the Nonaligned Movement, and the United Nations. Agreement in principle was also reached on the formula for and framework of a joint committee as provided for by the trade and economic cooperation agreement signed by the Jordanian and Indonesian Governments with a view toward promoting bilateral relations in all fields. The two sides stressed the necessity and importance of mutual official and unofficial visits and increased contacts in the interest of better cooperation and coordination.

The talks were attended on the Jordanian side by the secretary general of the Foreign Ministry and the head of the Political Department at the Foreign Ministry, and on the Indonesian side by the delegation accompanying the minister and the Indonesian ambassador in Amman.

Crown Prince Receives Mokhtar

JN022053 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan received the Indonesian foreign minister in his office today. During the meeting, they reviewed relations between the two countries and ways to promote and develop them in addition to discussing ways to bolster cultural, economic, and trade relations within the context of which Indonesia occupies a pioneering position in the ASEAN group.

His Highness Prince Hasan gave a detailed explaination on the 5-year development plan Jordan will implement at the beginning of next year and on the possibility of bilateral relations in this regard. Attending the meeting were Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, the Indonesian delegation, the Jordanian ambassador to Indonesia, and the Indonesian ambassador to Jordan.

Karami on Security, Economic Situation

NC031541 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Statement by Prime Minister Rashid Karami, followed by remarks in response to questions by unidentified correspondents after the West Beirut Security Coordination Committee meeting on 3 November — recorded]

[Text] [Karami] The members of the coordination committee reviewed events in the south, Beirut, and Beirut's southern suburb. We noted a gradual calming of the volatile atmosphere of the last few days. This confirms that a sense of reason and awareness has begun to prevail once more, since everyone is a target and sincethe interests of all dictate that conflicts end and that all efforts and forces be marshaled to oppose the conspiracy aimed at the nationalist forces. This situation has had its effects on our security and economy, and the people are paying the price. The people are in our hands, and we must defend their interests. We must do everything to make their lives easier and to consolidate security and stability so they may feel tranquil and reassured.

Thus, a climate of confidence and stability has returned to Beirut. Proof of this lies in the fact that the number of incidents has been dropping to the minimum, which shows that the security plan is proceeding normally.

We are dealing with the hike in foreign exchange rates, especially that of the dollar, which has become a symbol of the high cost of living and inflation, and is a hindrance to our livelihood. This prompts me to emphasize that the economic and financial anarchy reflected in the rise of the dollar must be remedied. We must stop this continuing spiral, which the public is paying for. Our people can tolerate no more than they have already endured. For this reason, I have called for a joint meeting tomorrow, which will be attended by representatives of the Lebanese Central Bank and the association of banks. The necessary solutions will be worked out in order to improve the lives of our people. On this occasion, I ask Finance Minister Camille Sham'un to cooperate with us. I do not think he will refuse us, as he has felt our negativity. Therefore, we must experience each other's positive side, as the interests of the people make it incumbent upon us to do so. We are waiting to see what we can do together on behalf of the public interest. We stress that our march will continue regardless of the difficulties. I am sure we will eventually achieve our common goals.

[Correspondent] The dollar's dizzying rise has been accompanied by price hikes. Merchants increase prices without control. In addition to dealing with the higher cost of foreign exchange, is there any tendency to do something about controlling prices in cooperation with the [words indistinct]?

[Karami] Price control must be continuous. As long as the dollar keeps on going up, and fluctuates without any control, this phenomenon, which is considered the root of everything happening to our prices, must be treated. Above and beyond the fact that prices must be controlled at all times, we must take care of the leading cause by checking the rise of the dollar.

[Correspondent] Do you have anything new to say about the resumption of dialogue committee meetings? Will the ministerial committee convene periodically?

[Karami] There is no doubt that the ministerial committee will meet periodically. That was agreed upon. We are now making contacts to lay the groundwork for the quickest possible resumption of dialogue committee sessions at the racetrack.

Sham'un Welcomes Karami Call

NC040934 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0900 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Finance Minister Camille Sham'un has welcomed Prime Minister Rashid Karami's appeal for cooperation and has called for a meeting soon. He said: I hope this cooperation will extend soon to include the head and members of the cabinet. In this way, all ministers can contribute to enabling Lebanon to emerge from its strangulating crisis, which, it is feared, could develop into catastrophe.

Sa'adah Notes Agreement to Revive Lebanese Front

NC031630 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1445 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] A meeting was held this afternoon at the office of Lebanese Forces Executive Committee Chairman Dr Samir Ja'ja'. Attending the meeting with Dr Ja'ja' were Phalangist Party leader Dr George Sa'adah; his deputy, George 'Umayrah; National Liberal Party leader Engineer Dany Sham'un; and head of the Maronite League Shakir Abu Sulayman.

Earlier today Dr Sa'adah said during a meeting of the Phalangist Party's Political Bureau and the Central Council that contacts regarding the Lebanese Front have ended, noting that an agreement was reached to revive the Front and proclaim it this week on a broader basis of Christian representation and consultation. Sa'adah affirmed that the Front will consider formulas for cooperation among the Front, former presidents, and current deputies, who will have the right to participate in the Front's meetings in various forms. Sa'adah said the stagnation of the government dialogue has had a negative effect on the economic situation.

Fighting Reported in Beirut, Tyre Camps

NC031803 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1715 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] One person was killed and six others wounded in a new security setback that rocked Burj al-Barajinah camp lines this evening. The situation flared up at 1700 and was exacerbated at 1715 when both sides traded rocket fire. The intensity of shelling later subsided, but the combat lines are still being subjected to sniper fire.

In a similar development, a state of high tension prevails in and around the Al-Rashidiyah camp this evening as a result of rocket fire this afternoon. According to security sources, 4 people have

been killed and 12 others wounded in battles over the past 24 hours in Beirut and the south.

Camp Clashes Denied

NC031930 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] It has been reported that guarded calm prevails in and around the Burj al-Barajinah camp this evening, interrupted only by limited sniper fire and some bursts of machine gun fire. There has been almost no traffic on the streets close to the camp. No other operations have been reported.

Regarding the Al-Rashidiyah area, guarded calm is prevailing there following limited violations that had occurred, accompanied by an exchange of medium- and light-caliber weapons fire.

In another development, a responsible source in the Camps Security Coordination Committee has denied reports that have been disseminated by some private radios about clashes in and around the Burj al-Barajinah camp. The source emphasized that the situation there is completely calm, that the Beirut Airport road is open, and that the committee is continuing its work without any problems.

Meanwhile, an Amal Movement source has dismissed as untrue information being disseminated about tension in Suhmur. The source said the situation there is completely calm.

Syria Reportedly Beefs Up Forces in Al-Biqa'

JN041102 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic
2 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] Diplomatic sources have confirmed to *Al-Ittihad* in Cyprus that Syria has recently beefed up its military forces in Lebanon, especially in the western and central Al-Biqa' regions next to the regions still occupied by the Israeli forces in southern Lebanon. These sources have also said Syria does not presently rule out the possibility of a large-scale Israeli military operation in Lebanon. The sources added that the Syrian reinforcements included the entry of an armored brigade that took up position in the Dayr al-'Asha'ir and 'Ayha region. The brigade consisted of about 4,000 troops, 100 T-72 tanks, and support units such as radars and anti-aircraft missile batteries. The sources also said the number of Syrian troops in Lebanon has risen to 35,000 men equipped with about 1,000 tanks and support units, including artillery, missiles, and air defense systems.

Qansuh Opposes Palestinian Expansion From Camps

NC021321 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Engineer 'Asim Qansuh, regional secretary for the Ba'th Party organization in Lebanon, stressed the following today: We will not permit the Palestinian people to be killed while we stand by as mere spectators. However, neither will we permit the Palestinian people, under leaders who have been defeated, to expand outside the camps.

In an interview that will be published in tomorrow's edition of *Al-Liwa'*, Qansuh disclosed that he advised Minister Nabih Birri not to react to the military actions inside the camps, saying: It is necessary that we not react to such actions at present. These actions can be tolerated somehow if we realize that they [not further specified] want to drag the Amal Movement into a fight. He expressed his fear that the disruptions would extend to Ba'labakk and elsewhere.

Qansuh says: Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] does not want to give us any rest. He is currently distracting us from our fight with Israel and from implementation of the Lebanese national plan. He is keeping us occupied in the Al-Rashidiyah camp, Tyre, Sidon, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah.

In his interview, Qansuh emphasized that there have been attempts to persuade the Palestinian National Salvation Front to permit forces to enter the camps to protect the Palestinians from 'Arafat and to separate those who are loyal to 'Arafat from those loyal to the Front. He added: However, members of the Front have failed to establish their presence to date. He pointed out that the Salvation Front has a battalion in the Burj Al-Barajinah camp and another in a different camp. He said that the Salvation Front's members have not yet agreed to resolve the situation in the camps in their favor.

Qansuh added: We will fight any Palestinian expansion outside the camps. This is why we sent a military force to the Al-Awwali Bridge, placing it at the disposal of Mustafa Sa'd, who shares in Lebanon's national decisionmaking. He noted that the current disruption in the camps serves 'Arafat's desire to counter the decisions made in Damascus by which the Salvation Front was given the task of confronting Israel and its agents at home. He also said that Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt are in accord, that they speak sincerely, and that they believe what they say. [passage omitted]

Radio: 'U.S. Rulers' Plan To 'Frighten' Syria
JN031437 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1215 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The United States has continued its escalation of the campaign of threats and pressure against Syria. In a television interview, U.S. President Reagan said the next step which the United States will take to punish Syria may be a military step. After that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said they want to carry out a successful action against Syria. Yesterday, Donald Regan, the White House chief of staff, joined the bandwagon of those making threats. He said the United States may take military action to punish Syria if Damascus should continue to support terrorism.

Such U.S. threats to Syria irrefutably reveal the role played by the United States in the scenario at London's Heathrow Airport and exposes the party that needed to fabricate some kind of pretext to wage a wide-scale organized campaign against Syria.

According to the science of criminology, the search for the criminal requires finding out who stands to benefit from the crime. It is those who engineered, organized, and executed the scenario at Heathrow who now beat the drums of threats, issue warnings, and demand concessions from Syria and the Arabs. The demands publically being made by the rulers of the United States today are the same demands they made in closed meetings, in memoranda, through ambassadors and envoys, and sometimes in the press and in statements by senior officials long before the scenario at Heathrow.

The aim of the U.S. rulers is certainly not to combat terrorism, but to terrorize and frighten Syria to compel it to change its policy of struggle and abandon its resistance to plans to compel Arabs to be subservient to imperialism and to capitulate to Israel. They asked Syria to refrain from opposing the Camp David accords, which are hostile to a just peace and to the Arabs' legitimate national interests, and Syria refused. They asked Syria to enter into direct capitulatory negotiations with Israel, making references to the Golan, but Syria refused.

They also asked Syria to remain silent about defeatist Arab parties joining direct talks and the Camp David policy, but Syria refused. They asked Syria to end its support for the resistance to Israeli occupation in the occupied Arab territory, but Syria angrily affirmed its determination to support the resistance and distinguished between terrorism and resistance. They prompted Israel to make threats of aggression against Syria in the hope Syria would be intimdated and fall silent and desist from resisting the imperialist-Zionist onslaught against the Arab homeland. Syria responded through its president and leader who declared: Syria does not fear threats, does not succumb to pressure, and does not forfeit Arab land or Arab rights whatever the cost. Syria is prepared to capably defend itself and its nation and the masses of our people are ready to make all necessary sacrifices to defeat the imperialist-Zionist plot against the Arab nation, its territory, and rights.

If the rulers of the United States really wanted to combat terrorism they would have directed their efforts at the principal hotbed of terrorism in Tel Aviv and would have ended their support for the rulers of Tel Aviv who have turned terrorism into state policy implemented by regular forces and government bodies. They would have also stopped supplying funds and weapons to terrorist gangs throughout the world, unleashing them against progressive regimes and national liberation movements.

However, by resorting to threats and terrorism, the rulers of the United States want to remove the Syrian obstacle which obstructs their plans to dominate the region so the road will be paved and clear for them. Syria, under the leadership of Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, is above threats and intimidation and knows that with its people, its Armed Forces, the masses of the Arab nation, and its friends and allies in the world it is capable of confronting any stand imposed on it with appropriate stands, actions, and steps. Syria is confident of victory because its cause is just and the cause of those who are playing with fire near the area's powder keg is unjust.

The president has repeatedly affirmed that we are not warmongers but seekers of a just peace based on the principles of the UN charter, yet at the same time we are capable of defending ourselves and will spare no effort to ensure the means for such defense. Everyone is responsible for the consequences of his action.

Ba'th Party Delegation Leaves for Nicaragua
JN031450 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1324 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus, 3 Nov (SANA) — An Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation, led by Comrade 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, member of the Party's regional command and head of the regional economic office, has left Damascus to participate in Nicaragua's celebrations marking the 25th anniversary of the Sandinist Front.

GDR Interior Minister Arrives, Makes Statement
JN031940 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1755 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus, 3 Nov (SANA) — GDR Interior Minister Friedrich Dickel arrived in Damascus today. He leads a delegation on a visit to Syria of several days at the invitation of Interior Minister Muhammad Ghabbash.

In a statement on arrival, the GDR interior minister affirmed the GDR's strong support for the Syrian people in the face of attacks by world imperialists and reactionaries primarily aimed at Syria's steadfastness in the face of plots. He declared: We are fully confident that with the support and backing of all Syria's friends and through the friendship existing between the GDR and Syria, these attacks will be foiled and will fail.

The GDR interior minister emphasized that relations between Syria and the GDR in various fields are well developed. He asserted his visit will contribute toward developing and

strengthening existing cooperation between the GDR and Syrian Ministries of Interior to serve the interests of the two friendly peoples.

In conclusion, Dickel expressed his pleasure at visiting Syria and asserted his visit will succeed in strengthening the ties of cooperation between the two ministries, adding these ties are now in their 20th year.

Meets With Ghabbash

JN040633 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
2115 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] GDR Interior Minister Friedrich Dickel has asserted that being the impregnable bastion facing the imperialist, colonialist designs against the Middle East region, Syria is opposed to the aims and principles of the imperialist and reactionary forces in the world. Syria, therefore, is always subjected to various pressures and practices to weaken its steadfastness and divert it from its principled, patriotic stands, he added.

During his meeting with Interior Minister Muhammad Ghabbash this evening, the GDR minister said that his country fully understands the firm Syrian position and stands by Syria in its just struggle against the imperialist and colonialist plots and all attempts to impose hegemony on the free, progressive countries by the world imperialism, led by the United States, to undermine these countries' sovereignty and national liberty.

The GDR minister pointed out that relations between the two friendly countries, which were established by Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Erich Honecker, continue on the path of progress, affirming the importance of these relations to entrench and strengthen the friendly relations between them, which are based on serving the general interests of the two countries.

For his part, Interior Minister Muhammad Ghabbash said Syria and the GDR are in the same position and trench which is opposed to imperialist colonialism in the world and are in the struggle for freedom and just peace. This, he added, enhances the importance of meetings on various political, economic, and cultural levels. He said the Arab people, led by the Syrian people under the leadership of struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, will remain an impregnable bastion in the face of challenges and will continue their struggle to liberate all the occupied Arab territories and to regain the Palestinian people's legitimate rights to establish their independent state on their national soil.

Finnish Friendship Delegation Arrives on Visit

JN031947 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1856 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus, 3 Nov (SANA) — A delegation from the Finnish-Arab Friendship Society, led by Mikko Lohikoski, secretary general of the society, arrived in Damascus today on a 1-week visit to Syria at the invitation of the People's Assembly.

A program has been prepared for the visiting delegation. The program includes meetings with party and state officials, as well as with officials of the Arab Parliamentary Union, and visits to economic installations, archaeological historical sites, and to the liberated city of Al-Qunaytirah.

Mashariqah Addresses Socialist Unionist Rally

JN311447 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1415 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] In Damascus, Vice President Comrade Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, deputy leader of the Progressive National Front, has affirmed that Syria, under struggler President Hafiz al-Asad's leadership, will remain the only trench of confrontation and the high bastion of steadfastness in the region defending the Arab nation's honor, loftiness, and dignity. In a speech he delivered at a rally today held on the anniversary of the establishment of the Socialist Unionist Party, Mashariqah said: Syria will continue the march on its militant and liberation path depending on our Arab masses and on the support of friends from the forces of progressive and liberation forces, particularly the socialist bloc countries led by the USSR — the Arab nation's faithful friend.

On the hostile campaign embarked on by imperialism against Syria, Comrade Mashariqah said: Our masses in Syria were a victim of terrorism planned by imperialist and Zionist circles and they suffered a great deal from this terrorism for many years. He added: The imperialist forces practice organized international terrorism. The Zionists commit massacres in the villages of Palestine, Lebanon, and other Arab countries within the framework of their policy based on terrorism. All of the Zionist enemy leaders are heads of international terrorism of all forms, said Mashariqah.

Parliament Speaker, Members Condemn Britain

JN030700 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Excerpts] The People's Assembly held a session today chaired by Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi and attended by the ministers.

The People's Assembly devoted part of its session to discussion of the ill-famed Balfour Declaration made by the British foreign secretary on 2 November 1917.

At the beginning of the session the speaker of the People's Assembly said: The Balfour Declaration was a culmination of a long chain of hatred and rancour that had accumulated over many centuries against the Arabs. The Thatcher gonvernment's recent action in severing diplomatic relations with Syria adds another link to that chain of rancor and hatred harbored against the Arab nation, and Syria in particular, for Syria is the symbol of Arab pride and glory. Al-Zu'bi added: The Thatcher government's disregard for Syria's declared stand that opposes terrorism in all its forms and its insistence to ignore the convincing evidence furnished by Syria that it has no connection with the Hindawi case, expresses a biased stand that was preplanned by imperialist circles in London, Washington, and Tel Aviv.

The speaker of the People's Assembly said that statements by U.S. officials in this regard confirm that the fierce campaign waged against Syria is a cover for a joint plot that is being hatched by the said circles for political extortion and for preparing for a direct military aggression. He declared: The purpose has become very clear; namely, to punish Syria for its firm stand against imperialist hegemony and against Israeli expansion, because Syria is the real obstacle obstructing the realization of the dreams of imperialism and Zionism to impose hegemony and capitulation on the Arabs.

Al-Zu'bi said: The fierce campaign and its hostile intention against Syria have confirmed the important position enjoyed by Syria and its struggling leader Hafiz al-Asad on the Arab and international levels and the value of its struggle as a forward position in resisting imperialist expansion in the Arab region. Hence the rallying of the Arab masses and their national and liberation organizations around Syria, and their denunciation of what the Thatcher government and its masters in Washington and Tel Aviv have done and are doing. Hence the wide scale support for Syria by the forces of freedom and peace in the world.

Al-Zu'bi reviewed Britain's history in the region. He asserted that Britain was responsible for all the attempts to divide and fragment our Arab homeland. The Balfour Declaration in 1917 was but another link in Britain's anti-Arab policy, a policy that always reflected the interests and expansionist plans of world Zionism. [passage omitted]

Assembly members spoke of the imperialist support Israel receives from Britain and the United States. They emphasized that the recent action by the British government in severing diplomatic relations with Syria merely indicates hostility to the Arab nation in general and Syria in particular. They said that such an action is not corroborated by any evidence of Syria's involvement in an incident engineered by the Israeli intelligence service, Mosad, and the U.S. CIA at London Heathrow Airport.

The assembly members stressed their support for the steps and measures taken by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic in retaliation for the British Government's behavior, which will bring a loss to that government, which is subservient to Israel and to the United States. [passage omitted]

In their speeches the Assembly members paid tribute to Arab strugglers and martyrs. They greeted all the peoples, states, and liberation movements that supported Syria in its sound and firm stand in the face of the unjust imperialist onslaught. They appealed to the world's parliamentarians and freemen to stand united in the face of the enemies of mankind who have changed all concepts and sought to depict the peoples' struggle for liberation as terrorism, and real official terrorism as legitimate action.

AL-BA'TH on U.S. Stand on UK Crisis

JN040835 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 4 Nov 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Our National Principles are Immune to Blackmail," the newspaper *Al-Ba'th* says: The United States wants to deduce by itself the results, which are commensurate with its hostile stand, of the crisis in Syrian-British relations that erupted recently due to the unjustified British step of severing diplomatic relations with Syria, which was followed by the immediate resolute Syrian response of severing relations with and closing Syrian ports and airspace to British ships and planes. Because the United States and its special organs, in cooperation with the Zionist Mosad, have greatly contributed to paving the way for this crisis and torpedoing Syrian-European relations in general, it cannot accept anything less than denunciation of Syria and putting it in a position deserving punishment so that Washington can find convincing means to play its war games in the Middle East waters and airspace.

The paper adds: Although the EC states have adopted a stand that is in harmony with their convictions after having read the incident's file, Washington does not accept anything less than denunciation and punishment of Syria.

Concluding, *Al-Ba'th* says: Washington knows very well that Syria cannot be intimidated by threats of aggression. By adhering to its stand toward all the issues of the Middle East conflict, Syria stresses its commitment to its national and pan-Arab basic principles — principles for the sake of which sacrifices and difficulties will be easy regardless of the force behind these difficulties.

Shamir: Ties With U.S. Not Hurt By Settlement

TA040621 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has denied that the U.S. secretary of state reprimanded him for his remarks in favor of settlement. Mr Shamir believes settlement in the last 10 years has not had an adverse effect on Israel's relations with the United States and the Arab countries. The prime minister was speaking last night at a ceremony to mark 10 years of settlement in the Gaza District and the 10th anniversary of the Yamit Yeshiva. Our settlement correspondent Avshalom Ginosar reports:

[Begin recording] [Ginosar] Yitzhaq Shamir seized the occasion to reiterate his commitment to settlement. He scoffed those who say that the continued settlement drive or even talk about it might lead to a confrontation with the United States and the Arabs. The prime minister denied reports according to which U.S. Secretary of State Shultz had castigated him for his remarks in the Knesset in favor of settlement.

[Shamir] There has been nothing of the sort. I have not been reprimanded; I have not heard or read even one word denouncing my remarks from my friend, Secretary of State Shultz.

[Ginosar] The prime minister added that there may be differences of opinion between us and the Americans regarding Israel's borders, but friendship between the two countries persists and continues to grow stronger.

[Shamir] Have our relations with the United States ever been better, closer, or friendlier than in this decade of settlement in Eretz Yisra'el? So why is there an attempt to intimidate and frighten the Israeli people?

[Ginosar] According to Yitzhaq Shamir, relations with our Arab neighbors have also improved in the last 10 years. Peace has not yet been attained but, according to him, there is no doubt that relations with them have not worsened. The prime minister added that we may celebrate 10 years of settlement with joy and pleasure.

[Shamir] Let us say that 10 years of settlement in all parts of Eretz Yisra'el have not brought any disasters on the Israeli people, God forbid. They have brought settlement and have created an important historical fact in Eretz Yisra'el and, at the same time, they have brought about cooperation with an ally that is the strongest country in the world and they have even helped improve relations with our neighbors.

[Ginosar] The prime minister went on to congratulate the Yamit Yeshiva on its anniversary and said that this type of yeshiva successfully combines the three elements of Torah studies, settlement, and defense. [end recording]

Shamir Asks USSR To Change Attitude Toward Jews

TA031621 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has called on the Soviet Union to change its attitude toward the Jewish people, to allow emigration, and to permit direct flights of Soviet emigrants to Israel. In reply to a motion on the Knesset's agenda on the Reykjavik summit, Mr Shamir said that despite Washington's firm intervention for the cause of Jewish emigration, Moscow has not budged from its position. The number of Jews leaving is very low, and the condition of those struggling to leave the Soviet Union is worsening. The prime minister added that the phenomenon of Soviet Jews who opt not to come to Israel adversely affects emigration prospects. There is no justification for letting Jews go if instead of coming to Israel they go to other countries, Shamir noted.

USSR To Speed Up Processing of Visa Applications

TA041205 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Excerpt] The Soviet Union has promised to speed up dealing with urgent visa applications to Israel, and these will now only take several days. This was learned by the Voice of Israel's correspondent in Vienna from members of the Soviet delegation attending the security conference which opened in the Austrian capital a short time ago. [passage omitted]

Romania Asked Not To Aid Leftist Delegation

TA031350 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Israel has asked Romania that it refrain from extending aid to the leftist delegation that is expected in Bucharest in 2 days for talks with PLO representatives. Our correspondent Moshe Nussbaum reports that Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said during a tour of Jerusalem today that Romania should not contribute to a violation of Israeli law. He expressed the hope that Romania will take action in accordance with the friendly ties that exist between the two countries. On another matter, Shamir said Israel and Jordan share common interests that sometimes call for a certain degree of coordination.

Peres Says Relations With Austria To Continue

TA041204 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres today made it clear that relations with Austria will continue, although the latest report about the wartime activities of Austrian President Kurt Waldheim is being investigated. He was speaking to our reporter Vivien Royston during a visit to the north for the opening of a new chocolate factory set up by the Histadrut and foreign investors. Reporter Royston first asked Mr Peres whether, in the wake of the release of the U.S. hostage, Israel could now hope for some progress on the Israeli airman captured in Lebanon last month.

[Begin recording] [Peres] All these are the sort of things that the less you talk about, the better you are off.

[Royston] What about Waldheim?

[Peres] Well, there has been information. We are checking it and waiting for the view of the justice minister, and then we shall see.

[Royston] Do you feel we should have relations with Austria in the light of what has come into view?

[Peres] We have and will continue to have relations with Austria. [end recording]

Basyuni: Egypt Wants To Promote Normalization
TA041011 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew
4 Nov 86 p 1

[Report by the political correspondent]

[Text] Egypt has informed Israel that it is interested in promoting normalization between the two countries. The message was conveyed last night by Egyptian Ambassador Muhammad Basyuni in a meeting with Yosi Ben-Aharon, director general of the Prime Minister's Office.

The meeting with the incoming director general was initiated by the Egyptian ambassador, who told him that the Cairo Government wants to work in full cooperation with the Israeli Government headed by Yitzhaq Shamir to promote the peace process. Various ways and possibilities for promoting relations, particularly in trade and tourism, were raised in the meeting.

Officials in the Prime Minister's Office are pleased with the meeting. They point out that the Egyptians understand the political change that occurred in Israel in the wake of the rotation and want to maintain close working relations with the prime minister and his senior aides.

Participation in Cairo Trade Fair Announced
TA040609 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Israel has announced its intention to participate again at the next trade fair in Cairo. The Israeli Embassy's trade officer made the announcement. The level of purchases of Israeli goods did not markedly increase after the last trade fair. A Voice of Israel reporter says the Egyptian Government is still raising difficulties for Egyptian importers who express interest in Israeli products.

Police Minister Denies Vanunu Imprisoned
TA032011 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Excerpts] The Israeli Government has maintained absolute silence on everything pertaining to the Vanunu [Israeli who gave information on Israel's alleged nuclear capabilities to the London *Sunday Times*] affair, and it has not reacted to any of the reports citing the man's name. Our political correspondent sought the reaction of the Prime Minister's Office and the Foreign Ministry but was told that Israeli Government officials do not intend to break the silence on the issue anytime soon. [passage omitted]

Police Affairs Minister Hayim Bar-lev said today that Mordekhay Vanunu is not in any Israeli Police or Prison Authority installation. This is reported by our police affairs correspondent Uri Kohen- Aharonov.

AL-SHA'B Editor Appeals Deportation Order
TA032039 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Akram Haniyah, editor of *Al-Sha'b*, has appealed to the special appeals committee to prevent the implementation of the deportation order issued against him by the commander of the Central Command. Haniyah, 33, of Ramallah, intends to appeal to the High Court of Justice if the appeals committee rejects his petition. [passage omitted]

POST Criticizes Expulsion
TA040820 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
4 Nov 86 p 10

[Editorial: "Explusion for What?"]

[Text] The order for the explusion of Akram Haniyah, editor-in-chief of the East Jerusalem daily *Al-Sha'b*, issued early yesterday morning by the O/C [Officer in Command] Central Command, Aluf [Major General] Ehud Baraq, should please all those who believe in an "iron fist" policy — who believe that putting fear in the hearts of discontented Palestinians in the territories will lead them to eschew all resistance to the occupation. Perhaps even to leave en masse for a future under some Arab sovereignty.

What comfort, however, can be derived from this action by anyone who holds that Jews and Arabs will sooner or later, and one way or another, have to live in peace and a modicum of mutual trust in this land?

Mr Haniyah and the newspaper he has been editing for three years reflect what is considered the more "moderate" wing of the PLO "meanstream." Whatever that moderation may mean it will be rejected by the overwhelming majority of Israelis.

However, those views, shared in one way or another by the bulk of West Bankers, do not yet make him a lawbreaker.

The expulsion order issued yesterday described him as a leading Fatah functionary, but it did not even allege that he had been involved in anything like terrorist activity.

Had the security authorities gathered any evidence of such involvement it would surely have been indicated in the expulsion order. And in that case a court trial would have been in order.

Formally, even Mr Haniyah's strictly political activity, especially on the PLO's behalf, has been illegal. Yet if that is the case against him, he could then too be arraigned in court on charges of violating the ban on political activity in the territories.

Why then expulsion? Why this resort to the old Emergency Regulations of the British, long decried as a blot on Israel's legal system?

Only two reasons spring easily to mind:

The due process of a court trial would be inconvenient because it would involve a trial not over terrorist activity, but political activity. This would be embarrassing and contradict Israel's claims that the West Bank is benignly administered, not occupied.

Or alternatively, the expulsion reflects Israel's evolving relationship with Jordan for some kind of joint rule. That relationship includes becoming King Husayn's agent in stamping out opponents to his rule this side of the Jordan River.

If this expulsion order is indeed the fruit of such an accord, and thus a sign of more to come, the question must be asked what Israel is getting in return?

To be sure the PLO is now the common foe of both countries. But Husayn has yet to give the PLO a genuine bill of divorce. Nor has he endorsed the international conference formula which Shim'on Peres tailored specifically for him.

The chances are that both Likud and Alignment leaders are becoming enamoured again with what once was called a "functional solution" — namely, implicit, if not explicit joint rule. And they are doing so on the basis of hints and winks from the King about his future good tidings.

But his flip-flop record belies such confidence. With survival his prime priority, Husayn has always taken the path of immediate advantage with many escape hatches available for policy reverses.

If yesterday's expulsion order, therefore, means that Israel is nowembarked on a policy in the West Bank which will alienate even further the bulk of the population for the sake of commitments it hopes Husayn may make in the future, it has chosen a precarious course, guided by an overdose of wishful thinking.

Cairo Amman Bank Opens in Nabulus 3 Nov

TA040815 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 4 Nov 86 p 1

[Report by the Middle East staff]

[Text] The Cairo-Amman Bank quietly opened its long-awaited Nabulus bank branch yesterday without fanfare or formal ceremony, *The Post* has learned.

The Nabulus branch of the Amman-based bank is the first West Bank financial institution to resume business following the June, 1967 war.

The opening had been postponed several times over the last two months ostensibly because renovations and financing arrangements had not yet been completed.

But sources told *The Post* that the bank managers also were fearful of the immense media interest that would be generated by a formal opening ceremony.

The bank opening marks a milestone in recent Jordanian-Israeli cooperation in the territories.

West Bank Bus Company Team To Travel to Amman

JN040906 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 3 Nov 86

[From "With the Events" program]

[Text] West Bank bus companies face financial difficulties and are trying to persuade the Jordanian authorities to postpone repayment of the loans which they obtained from these authorities. Ibrahim Shahid telephoned the manager of the Hebron National Bus Company Fayiz al-Qawasimah.

[Begin recording][Shahid] A number of West Bank bus company managers met recently to discuss issues concerning their companies. What did you discuss in the meeting?

[Al-Qawasimah] Two years ago, we established a federation for the West Bank bus companies. We asked that this federation be registered officially. We met on Thursday [30 October] to discuss issues related to the federation and the general conditions in the West Bank bus companies. We had internal problems that we presented to a transport officer in the Nabulus area who was present. We agreed to send a delegation to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to discuss with the Jordanian officials the possibility of supporting the Hebron and West Bank buses and postponing repayment of the loans [words indistinct] for 4 years.

[Shahid] In your opinion, what are the causes of these financial difficulties?

[Al-Qawasimah] The first problem is the widespread use of private vehicles on public transport routes.

Between 18 and 20 thousand private vehicles operate on West Bank roads as public vehicles. The second problem is taxes. The third is the lack of any kind of backing. Nobody backed us. We have replaced our buses twice since 1967 on our own.

[Shahid] But you obtained loans from Jordan?

[Al-Qawasimah] We obtained only one loan, and they are asking us to repay it. We are unable to at present.

[Shahid] Apart from the postponing repayment of the loan, what is the delegation intending to discuss in Amman?

[Al-Qawasimah] To request assistance within the development plan if there is a development plan.

[Shahid] We wish the delegation success in its Amman mission.

[Al-Qawasimah] God willing. [end recording]

EEC Aid to Territories 'Cautiously Welcomed'

TA031357 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in English
31 Oct 86 p 5

[Editorial: "European Move Needs Political Parallel"]

[Text] The European foreign ministers' recent decision to extend financial support to Palestinians in the occupied territories has been cautiously welcomed.

The European move, made in response to requests submitted by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to French EEC representative Claude Cheysson, is perceived positively because it treats the occupied territories as a distinct entity, separate from both Jordan and Israel. Europe has moved to bypass the Jordanian "five-year development plan" and aid Palestinians directly. The initiative is to be applauded because it undermines Jordan's political ambitions in the occupied territories. The European decision to treat Palestinian agriculture separately from Israeli agriculture will most certainly help hurting Palestinian farmers by opening new markets for their products.

We welcome the European plan as a step toward helping Palestinians establish an independent state.

These attributes notwithstanding Palestinians have to be cautious. The history of the area has taught us to evaluate foreign intentions warily. Although our caution sometimes borders on paranoia, we must scrutinize every proposal from all angles.

We have to consider this European proposal carefully despite its many positive elements. Why for instance, is Europe interested in Palestinian development now? This interest comes at a time when the economy of the occupied territories is in trouble. Will the new programs benefit only selective individuals or organizations and not others? Will the programs develop a special class of Palestinians whose interests coincide with European interests? Will the aid be used to start efficient new enterprises to benefit all of society or will they only help the rich get richer? Will the Europeans use their political clout to ensure that economically beneficial programs are allowed by the Israelis, or will they allow the occupation authorities to veto projects that advance the welfare of the Palestinian collective? Will the aid make the Palestinian economy more independent or will it support service related projects which the Israeli authorities are supposed to pay for?

We also question the implementation of any economic program unaccompanied by a parallel political initiative that will free the occupied territories from Israeli occupation. Without a sincere European effort to bring the 19-year-old Israeli occupation to an end, the financial aid will be perceived here as a "carrot" aimed at pacifying the population and continuing the undesirable status quo.

Economic aid alone is not enough. But a joint economic and political campaign would most certainly be supported by all Palestinians.

Population Statistics, Projections Released

TA040813 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
4 Nov 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by Avi Temkin]

[Excerpt] Emigrants will apparently out-number immigrants in 1986 for the second year in a row, the government's chief statistician said yesterday.

As a result, statistician Moshe Sikron said, the country's population will grow only 1.5 percent this year, compared to a 2-percent annual growth rate in the early 1980's.

Presenting the 1986 Statistical Abstract of Israel to the press, Sikron said the Central Bureau of Statistics estimates that Israel has a population of about 4.3 million, of whom 3.55 million are Jewish.

He said that between 1995 and 2000, the country's population will reach 5 million, of whom 4 million will be Jews. At that time there will be 1.5-2 million residents of the territories.

Emigration totalled 15,300 in 1985 while 10,600 immigrants arrived that year, Sikron said. This year's figures are likely to be similar, he said.

The birth rate among Israeli Arabs continued to fall in 1985 and 1986, the statistician said. The birth rate among Israeli Moslems was 34 per 1,000 compared to 47 per 1,000 in 1978. The birth rate among Jews was 22 per 1,000, he said. [passage omitted]

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Algerian Officials

LD031219 Tripoli JANA in English 1024 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Tripoli, al Harth 3, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The leader of the revolution, victory and defiance received yesterday Messrs Mohamed Djechaba, member of the Central Committee of the (?Algerian) Front of National Liberation [word indistinct] and minister of strugglers, Youcef Yalaoui, Central Committee member of FLN and the secretary general of the national organization of Algerian strugglers (Mujahideen).

Algerian FLN Official Addresses Tripoli Rally

LD021602 Tripoli JANA in English 1451 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Tripoli, al Harth 2, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The Arab masses in Great Jamahiriyah yesterday celebrated the 32nd anniversary of the outbreak of the Algerian revolution by holding a massive national popular rally at the 1 Million Martyrs Farm in Tripoli which was used during the Algerian war of liberation as a training camp for the Algerian freedom-fighters and a post to raise funds by the Libyan Arab people for brotherly Algerian freedom-fighters.

This popular and national rally was attended by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud and Mohamed Djechaba, member of the Central Committee of the FLN and minister of Ministry of Mujahidin, and Youcef Yalaoui, the secretary-general of the organisation of al-mujahidin in Algeria.

The ceremony was attended also by members of Arab diplomatic missions accreditted to Great Jamahiriyah and a number of Libyan Arab Mujahidin.

The rally was overwhelmed by [words indistinct] chants of long live the two revolutions in Algeria and Great Jamahiriyah calling for prompt unity between Algeria and Great Jamahiriyah.

Mr Youcef Yalaoui, member of the Central Committee of FLN and secretary-general of the Algerian national organisation of al mujahidin made a speech lauding the support provided by the Libyan Arab people during the war of liberation and said that the Libyan Arab people was in the middle of the battle as it gave assistance and sacrificed lives for the liberation of Algeria ... and here we are celebrating this anniversary on the Libyan Arab soil which used to be the seat of the Supreme Council of the Algerian revolution and embraced its meeting seeing the most serious decisions taken and amongst them the programme of Tripoli which determine the future of Algeria. [as received]

He said: Our presence here today is an acknowledgement and a decision by the Algerian people, its mujahidin and its political leadership of the positive and effective role played by the Libyan Arab people in support of the Algerian revolution. Also our presence asserts that the Algerian people will never forget those who stood by it. He added our presence amongst our brothers and families on the soil of Great Jamahiriyah reaffirms and highlights solidarity and revolutionary provision between the revolutions of the Great al-Fatih and the 1st of November.

He reiterated the support of Algeria for the Libyan Arab people saying we declare today our unconditional total solidarity with the Libyan Arab people against any aggression or threats to its territorial integrity whatever the justifications and the source of that may be.

He declared that Algeria will implement the provisions of the national charter and realise the will of the Algerian people for Arab unity. He asserted that the Algerian peoples' determination to realise unity is identical to that of the Libyan Arab people and that determination will secure the realisation of Arab unity between the two countries.

He said the Arab nation is going through difficult conditions and subjected to vicious imperialist onslaught threatening its security and stability and the best example of that is the action of the American aicraft carrier — Britain — against steadfast Syria. He reaffirmed the support and solidarity of Algerian Government and people with the Syrian Arab people.

Mr. Yalaoui concluded his speech by saluting the Libyan Arab people and the great leader of its revolution. He said I convey the greetings of President Chadli Bendjedid to his brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhdafi, the leader of the Great al-Fatih revolution.

Also speeches were made for the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress lauding the 32nd anniversay celebrated by the Libyan and Algerian people on the soil of the fortress of freedom-fighters and revolutionaries — Libya. The delegate of the secretariat called for the exploitation of this historical occasion to declare prompt unity between the Arab people in Libya and Algeria. The delegate urged the leaders of the steadfast front to hold an emergency meeting declaring prompt and total Arab unity amongst these countries.

The secretary of the people's congress for the municipality of Tripoli hailed the occasion saying that the masses of basic people's congresses insisted on marking this glorious anniversary and taking struggle lessons from it in intensifying national struggle and escalating confrontation against the enemies of the Arab nation. He said that the Arab nation is facing the tenth scornful crusaders vicious war being led by imperialism and Zionism aimed at the obliteration of this nation. This requires, he added, to work earnestly and firmly for the realisation of total Arab unity and declaration of holy war waging total liberation war.

Algerian Officials End Visit

LD031812 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1745 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Tripoli, 3 Nov (JANA) — At noon today, Brother Mohamed Djechaba, member of the FLN Central Committee and minister of veterans, and Youcef Yalaoui, member of the FLN Central Committee and secretary general of the Algerian Veterans Organization, left Tripoli after a several-day visit to the Great Jamahiriyah, during which they attended the Libyan Arab

people's celebrations of the 32d anniversary of the Algerian revolution. [passage omitted]

JANA: U.S. Reviving 'Big Stick Policy'

LD041000 Tripoli JANA in English 0905 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Rome, al Harth 4, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — "Donald Regan' the head of the U.S. "Black" House staff announced the possibility of a military aggression against Syria carried out by the administration of Israel's mad dog.

Donald Regan repeated the false accusations made by the U.S. stationary aircraft carrier Britain against Syria during an interview with "A.B.C." American station. He said: "Military action against Syria is expected".

JANA's Arab affairs editor commented by saying: "These U.S. official threats reveal once again the dimensions of the racist campaign being launched by the U.S. stationary aircraft carrier — Britain — against sisterly Syria. What takes place now surpasses the political issue and closely shows that it is a practical preparation for a racist war of hatred against the Arab nation by the triad of evil and hostility the U.S., its aircraft carrier, the Zionist enemy. The present concentration on Syria as the target by fabricating the charges against it is nothing but a disguise and splitting this of this war and an attempt to deal individually with the Arab nation's lively forces as those enemies did in their failed barbarous aggression against Great Jamahiriyah". [sentence as received]

The editor added:

"Such repeated announcements from the "Black" House voiced by its most senior officials confirm to the whole world that the mad dog's administration had officially adopted state terrorism as a method to deal with all those who reject the policy of domination and the imposition of annexation pursued by this administration. By that it tries to revive the big stick policy which vulnerability was proved and had broken over the heads of its pursuers in Vietnam, Nicaragua, Iran, in Lebanon and lastly in the Gulf of Sidra and the failed U.S.-NATO barbarous aggression against Great Jamahiriyah.

JANA's editor asserted that the enemies' plot is clearer now more than ever. What is needed is Arab clarity in facing such a plot or the adaptation of a practical united Arab stance based upon not giving chance to the enemies to deal with the Arab nation individually, to amass forces towards creating a united Arab front against the crusade of hatred either it is disguised with political reasonings or by revealing its military intentions". [sentence as received]

JANA Editor Views Withdrawal of U.S. Carrier

LD031442 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] The *Kuwaiti News Agency* has reported, attributing it to officials in the U.S. War Department, that the U.S. Administration has decided to reduce its military presence in the Mediterranean and has recently withdrawn one of its aircraft carriers from the area. The Voice of America quoted those officials as saying that the aircraft carrier *Forrestal* has left the region and is on its way back to its base at [word indistinct] port in Florida, leaving the aircraft carrier *Kennedy* alone in light of the reduced level of tension in the region. We feel that the aircraft carrier *Kennedy* is sufficient to cover us at the present time. The VOA also said that the United States had kept two, and at times three, aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean following the attacks on U.S. installations in Europe and in light of the strained relations between Washington and Libya.

The JANA international affairs editor has commented on this U.S. military measure saying: The great 1 September revolution, with its piercing foresight and its revolutionary honesty, has repeatedly drawn attention to the perils of the U.S. military presence in the Mediterranean because this presence represents a blatant provocation to the countries of the area and also constitutes a fatal peril to world peace. He added: Today, when the U.S. War Department takes this military measure, it is certain that the countries bordering the Mediterranean will feel satisfaction and ease because it will keep them safe from any military or psychological provocation and grants them tranquility and stability. The JANA international affairs editor affirmed that the U.S. Administration's withdrawal of its forces and fleets from the Mediterranean will allow the European countries bordering this sea to avoid becoming victim to the U.S. military presence and the U.S. fleet's provocation against the Arab countries bordering the Mediterranean. The editor added that it has become very clear that the U.S. forces, which were stationed for a long time in this area, were seeking to sacrifice the interests of the European peoples, a fact that was realized by these peoples following the attack on the U.S. 6th Fleet's control stations at Lampedusa Island by the Arab Libyan Armed Forces during the U.S.-NATO barbaric failed aggression on the Great Jamahiriyah last April.

The JANA international affairs editor stressed that after this enlightened realization by the European peoples, this sea will be transformed into a lake of peace between the Europeans and the Arabs to serve the mutual cultural and economic interests of the peoples.

The editor recalled at the conclusion of his commentary that the Great Jamahiriyah, the Soviet Union, and all of the peace-loving countries had called earlier for the withdrawal of all foreign military presences from the Mediterranean and said that these countries felt satisfaction now at the withdrawal of the U.S. forces and fleets from the Mediterranean.

JANA Notes CIA-Israeli Cooperation in Chad

LD041002 Tripoli JANA in English 0901 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Paris, al Harth 4, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The administration of Israel's mad dog has turned its embassy in Ndjamena into a centre for gathering intelligence and espionage directly supervised by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency [CIA].

Information published in the French daily *"Le Point"* out yesterday reported that CIA experts had installed very sophisticated equipment in the embassy and erected now advanced listening aerials which it described as "very refined".

Last month, the U.S. Administration admitted that it had a team of military experts in Ndjamena to support renegade Habre and his clique.

JANA Editor Recalls Balfour Declaration

LD031520 Tripoli JANA in English 1420 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Tripoli, al Harth 3, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Today is the 69th anniversary of ill-omened Balfour's Declaration carried out by the colonial forces against the Arab nation and the Palestinian Arab people.

On 2 November 1917, Britain through its secretary of state, Lord Arthur James Balfour, gave its pledge to the Zionists to grant them the Arab land of Palestine as a national home, thereby planting them as a strange object in the Arab body.

Ever since this declaration of bad omen, the Palestinian Arab people has been subjected to the worst kinds of oppression at the hands of the alien Zionist gangsters. These tramps have been greatly supported in these criminal acts by the imperialist forces spearheaded by the U.S. and its aircraft carrier Britain.

This declaration was given by a circle which did not own Palestine to people who did not deserve it. Hence, the Zionist octopus has been brought in the heart of the Arab homeland.

JANA's Arab affairs editor has commented on this sad anniversary saying that the Arab existence is being threatened by the Zionist death train which has started its journey by first occupying Palestine killing or displacing its people and is still running its course in a savage manner being supported by the treacheries of Arab rulers in the Egyptian oppressed capital, Amman, Baghdad and Muscat and others, for they have acknowledged the Zionist presence and have been licking up the paws of the Zionists which are stained with Arab blood, apart from frequently going on a pilgrimage to U.S. Dark House.

The editor adds that colonialist Britain, after the passage of 69 years, stresses once again that it is still prejudiced against the Arab nation. The body of its prime minister child killer Thatcher has been reincarnated with the soul of this declaration to wage an endless war against the Arab nation, so much so that Britain has been transformed to an American aircraft-carrier.

Senile Britain has acted as a spearhead of new crusade against the Arab and Muslim peoples.

This has been confirmed by its dirty role in the abortive and savage aggression earlier this year against Great Jamahiriyah and its racist campaign being waged now against Syria backed by Israel's mad dog Reagan and its Zionist stick in occupied Palestine.

The editor adds that time has changed and Britain should come to know that it is now senile and it is time it woke up, for the people in our region have awakened as was shown in the nationalization of the Suez Canal by Al-Nasir, the evacuation of its bases and the defeat of 1956 aggression, apart from the outbreak of the Great al-Fatih revolution in Libya, the evacuation of its bases and the failure and defeat of the U.S.-NATO aggression against Great Jamahiriyah.

The editor concludes that the Arab people will not forgive the British their historical crimes against the Arab nation apart from its threat against our entity, culture and presence. The new Arab generation believing in arms as a means and a language to defeat colonialism, will revenge on whoever cause the desecration of Palestine and enabled the Zionists to reach the pure Arab land.

Burkinabe Diplomat Praises Joint Relations

LD031916 Tripoli JANA in English 1810 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Rome, Al Harth 3, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Dr. "Cansour Lazar" [quotation marks as received] the charge d'affaires at the Embassy of Burkina in Rome praised the strong relations that link Great Jamahiriyah and Burkina.

He described the relations of struggle that link Great Jamahiriyah and Burkina as "very strong and solid which abide by combatting colonialism and its agents in Africa. [no closing quote mark received]

In a statement he made to JANA's Rome correspondent, the charge d'affaires of Burkina condemned the campaign of misinformation launched by the administration of Israel's mad dog — Reagan — against Great Jamahiriyah.

He said that the administration of Israel's mad dog had fabricated this campaign of lies to pass its hostile plots in the Mediterranean region.

He confirmed that the escalating outrage in Latin America and within the Contradora Group is resulted from the criminal support this administration provides for the fascist Somozan gangs.

The African diplomat pointed out to the anti-Syrian campaign led by the U.S. Administration and said: "It is a misleading campaign which main aim is to serve the strategic Zionists goals in the Arab region. [no closing quote mark received]

MAURITANIA

President Receives Kuwaiti Envoy, Amir's Message

LD032311 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation [CMSM] and head of state, received 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, adviser to Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, at noon today. The meeting was attended by Ahmed Ould Rahalla,

advisor to the president, and by the Kuwaiti ambassador to Nouakchott.

After the meeting, the Kuwaiti official made a statement to our colleague Dada Mohamed in which he said he handed the president a message from his brother Amir Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah:

[Begin 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn recording] A short time ago I conveyed to the president greetings from his brother Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah and handed him a message from the amir in which he proposes that the president participate in the meetings of the Islamic summit, which will be held on 26 January in Kuwait. The president was responsive and showed willingness to participate in that great event. We also talked about bilateral relations between our countries and about the issues of joint interest, especially the Arab and Islamic issues. The amir, the Kuwaiti people, and the government are looking forward to welcoming the president in Kuwait during the summit. [end recording]

MOROCCO

Laraki Delivers Government Statement 3 Nov

LD040005 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Prime Minister Azzedine Laraki presented the broad lines of His Majesty's government's program at the House of Representatives this evening. The house will begin debating the government statement on Wednesday, and the finance minister will submit the draft finance law for 1987 tomorrow. The prime minister focused in his statement today on specifying the permanent features of the government's policy at the national and international levels and explaining the measures that the government will adopt with regard to the three axes King Hassan II defined at the opening of the current parliamentary session. The government statement also dealt with the bases of the government's policy in the field of supporting local democracy and economic and social development.

Dr Azzedine Laraki initially recalled the royal directives contained in the speech by which the king opened the current legislative session and from which the government program draws its principal axes: giving prominence to the field of education, securing food self-sufficiency, and [word indistinct] semipublic institutions. He added that firm options have opened to our people, embodied in adherence to Islamic religion, to the unity of Al-Maliki [subsect of Sunnism followed in Morocco] discipline, to the constitutional monarchial order, to the Kingdom's territorial unity, to the consolidation of the pillars of democracy, to our country's connection to the Arab, Islamic and African world, to caring for the unity of the Arab Maghreb, to the opening up to all continents, and to placing the supreme interests of the homeland and citizens at home and abroad above everything else. These options constitute a firm framework for the government's policy in all fields.

The prime minister said that the government is committed to working toward consolidating the roots of Islam as a creed, law, and code of behavior in society, together with preserving the sectarian unity.

In the field of consolidating democracy in our country, the prime minister stressed that the government believes in the benefits of dialogue, and will make it the basis of dealings between the legislative and executive authorities in order to make our democratic system more dynamic according to the August royal directives.

As for our territorial integrity, Dr Azzedine Laraki said that it constitutes the first priority in the government's preoccupations. He stressed Morocco's commitment to maintaining its Royal Armed Forces, the police and security forces, and the auxilary forces at the level of shouldering their responsibilities and simultaneously praised the role played by these forces. He said that Morocco also considers Cueta, Melilla, and the Moroccan islands in the Mediterranean as integrated parts of its soil. He added that his majesty has enough wisdom, diplomacy, and [word indistinct] to secure the return of our usurped territories to the fatherland.

As for foreign policies, the prime minister said that Moroccan policies are based upon commitment to peace, security, stability, and cooperation with all countries, and upon adopting the Arab, Islamic, and African causes. He recalled our country's stand by the Palestinian legitimacy and its insistence upon the Fes plan as the correct course for every Arab move.

Dr Azzedine Laraki then moved to the government's preoccupations on the national level. He said that the aim is to secure social justice, equal opportunity, equality, to reduce social differences, establish sound justice, and strike a balance between the rural and urban areas. He stressed the necessity of continuing the policy of encouraging the private sector and the free initiatives so that they play a larger role in the economic and social development fields.

As for the education field, the prime minister recalled his majesty's decision to establish a committee comprising government officials and representatives of the parties to achieve a leap forward in this sector. He stressed that the government will place all its sources, departments, and experience at that committee's disposal.

Regarding the field of food self-sufficiency, the prime minister declared the government's determination to continue the intensification of grain and fodder production, the implementation of a vast forestation program, and the reclamation of the traditional plantations producing oil by planting 300,000 hectares, in addition to increasing sugar production and searching for resources to build a dam every year and relying upon fishing resources through the modernization and renovation of the (technical?) fleet. The prime minister announced that the measures for revising the management of the semipublic establishments fall within the framework of the objective assessment of every establishment separately [words indistinct]. The government will be concerned in this field with the economization which his majesty, may God grant him victory, ordered.

He then pointed out that the government will seek to reestablish the balance of foreign accounts, follow up tax reforms, activate

national production, and encourage the private sector. He added that the creation of the administrative unit will be the sole interlocutor for investors. Dr Azzedine Laraki stressed that the government will march along the path of strengthening the role of the localities. In addition to supplying them with 30 percent of the value-added tax collected, new measures aimed at reforming national taxation will be adopted.

On the other hand, he pointed out the government's determination to increase the profitability of the administrative body, to raise its moral standard, and to introduce improvements in the management methods. He announced that the government will submit the next development plan to the House of Representatives in 1987. He pointed out that the perception of the government's action will be modified in light of the economic and social changes witnessed by the country, emphasizing that the government's fundamental aim is to raise the living standard of the Moroccan peoples to improve their individual income.

The prime minister added that the government will be concerned with preparing the general atmosphere suitable for dialogue between the government and all the other parties, including the trade unions and bodies concerned, with the consideration that the government believes in the usefulness of dialogue within the framework of winning the social and economic development battle currently taking place in our country and primarily to fulfill the national interests.

SUDAN

Further Reportage on 2 Nov Student Riots

Police Chief on Rioters

JN031211 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1050 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 3 Nov (SUNA) — Police arrested 60 of those who demonstrated yesterday in the capital's three major areas of Khartoum, Omdurman, and North Khartoum. Some of those arrested are unviersity students. A vehicle belonging to the Khartoum University was seized carrying a quantity of (?wire), loudspeakers, and pamphlets. This was announced by the capital's chief of police Lieutenant General Muhammad al-Hasan Yusah.

In a statement issued yesterday, the Khartoum University students' union said that among those arrested were the president of the university union and the presidents of a number of unions in secondary schools.

The Khartoum police chief also said that those arrested face charges of disturbing the peace, staging an illegal demonstration, and rioting, adding that two university students were injured, one of them by gunfire according to a medical report. He said casulaties among police personnel included [words indistinct] from other other ranks, five of them received serious injuries. The police chief pointed out that the police tried to disperse the demonstration, which was led by the Khartoum University Union, because it was illegal. The police action was calm, but when students began using stones and Molotov cocktails, the police force had to use teargas. He said police were able to halt demonstrations certain secondary schools were organizing in response to the day before yesterday's call.

Meanwhile, a responsible source at Khartoum Hospital said that one of the injured students shot in yesterday's demonstrations is in good condition after shrapnel was removed from his body. The other student is suffering tmporary paralysis of the lower part of his body after receiving a blow to his spinal column. The source said the student will undergo surgery later.

Commissioner Criticizes Riots

JN041138 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1040 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 4 Nov (SUNA) — In a statement yesterday, Khartoum Commissioner Karam Muhammad Karam stressed that safeguarding security and stability is not the responsibility of the government only, but also the duty of citizens.

The Khartoum commissioner pointed to the incidents and student demonstrations which took place in Khartoum last week describing them as an insult to the noble Arab and Sudanese morals. The commissioner was referring to the repugnant slogans calling for the return of the tyrant dictator Numayri. The statement also referred to acts of violence which led to the death of an innocent citizen.

The commissioner's statement also referred to yesterday's demonstrations and said that they had been carefully planned. He said this was clear from the buses and radios used in the demonstrations. The commissioner said that the type of radio equipment used could only be found with the security forces. He added that the police seized the equipment.

In his statement, the commissioner said that the police also seized a vehicle belonging to Khartoum University, which was carrying several students, among whom were some of the leaders of the students union. He said that these students were carrying loudspeakers and leaflets prepared by the Islamic National Front, and a quantity of (?wire).

The commissioner added that the fierce and violent acts of the demonstrators encouraged them to destroy public property, schools, and vehicles. The statement stressed that any attempt to jeopardize citizens' security and the safety of their properties and possessions will be firmly confronted.

Students Submit Protest

JN031908 Khartoum SUNA in English 1732 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, Nov 3 (SUNA) — Khartoum University Students Union has called for the release of all the political detainees who were arrested here yesterday following the demonstrations.

In a memorandum submitted to the Chief Justice Muhammad Mirghani Mabruk, the students called for lifting the state of emergency and halting aggression on press freedom.

Mabruk pledged, in press statement to SUNA, to carefully study the memorandum.

The students have waged a demonstration today in order to submit a memo to the chief justice in protest against police attacks to yesterday demonstrations.

Director General of the National Capital Police Gen. Muhammad al-Hasan Yusuf said police arrested today 13 students and 3 citizens who took part in the demonstrations reaffirming the police forces have contained the situation.

Nine students were injured when police tried yesterday to disperse demonstrations organized by Khartoum University Students Union along with some higher secondary schools.

The students have waged demonstrations in protest against the government economic policies, the constitutional amendments, the delay of convening the proposed constitutional conference and the preezing of sharia laws.

Meanwhile, the Islamic National Front, the main opposition group in the Constituent Assembly - parliament - has condemned the government handling of the students demonstration and hailed the student role in toppling former President Numayri.

On the other hand, Constituent Assembly Speaker Muhammad Ibrahim Khalil announced here today that the Assembly will discuss in tomorrow's Tuesday session the demonstrations and the security situation in the national capital.

Southern Leader Protests

JN041042 Khartoum SUNA in English 1021 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 4 Nov (SUNA) — Andrew Wiu, leader of the Southern Party Sudan African National Union "SANU", has criticised the government for its violent behavior towards students' processions. He said demonstration is a legitimate right for all citizens in the democratic rule, and that the peaceful processions should not be met with violence.

In a statement to the opposition party daily paper *Al-Rayah*, Wiu said the slogans shouted by the masses in the demonstrations were the same slogans of 1985.

Taj al-Din Returns From CAR, Zaire 31 Oct

JN311543 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, 31 Oct (SUNA) — State Council Member Dr 'Ali Hasan Taj al-Din returned home from Kinshasa at noon today after a 5-day visit to Zaire and the Central African Republic [CAR]. In a statement to the press, he said that during the visits he met with the Zairian and CAR presidents. He added that he conveyed a message on bilateral relations from the State Council chairman and the prime minister to CAR President General Andre-Dieudonne Kolingba and Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko. Taj al-Din described the visits as successful.

Taj al-Din's visits to CAR and Zaire fall within the framework of Sudan's declared policy based on improving relations with neighborly states.

Steps on South's Administration 'Next Week'

JN031618 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1503 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 3 Nov (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has said steps concerning the administative system in the south will be taken next week.

Following his meeting with the State Council Chairman and members at the presidential place this morning, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said he briefed them on security measures in the country and on policies the government has made to (?safeguard) the security of the capital and the regions in view of what occurred during the recent demonstrations. The prime minister added he also briefed them on the results of meetings with the regional governors and the capital's commissioner in the past 2 days.

In another development, the Southern Sudanese Political Association [SSPA] issued a statement today on its position toward the administration of the south. The statement said the SSPA stresses the need to respect and fully implement what is mentioned in the Constitution under Article 16 D and also in the 1972 self-rule law for the southern provinces regarding administration.

The statement, issued following the meeting of the SSPA Executive Committee yesterday, demanded that the implementation of the decentralization policy agreed on by the SSPA be under the authority of the Higher Executive Council [of the Southern Region] in consultation with southern parties and political key figures. It pointed out that all political bodies in the south are subject to questioning by the Higher Executive Council which, in turn, is subject to questioning by the State Council and the elected regional People's Assembly. The statement said any amendments to Article 16/2 and to the 1972 self-rule law for the southern provinces should be made in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution or the constitutional conference.

Finance Talks With EEC in Khartoum Begin 2 Nov

JN021931 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1712 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Nov (SUNA) — The first round of talks between the Finance Ministry and an EEC delegation led by Dr (Diterfersh), director of the Development Department at the EEC presidency in Brussels, was held here this morning. The talks aim at reaching an agreement with Sudan to benefit from the allocations of the Third Lome agreement which total $145 million.

This round of talks was opened by [words indistinct] Bashir 'Umar, minister of finance and economic planning. He stressed that Sudan has as a priority to benefit from its program concerning the Third Lome agreement in the fields of countryside development, the promotion of exports, and the rehabilitation of development projects and the infrastructure. He also stressed the need to benefit from regional aid to the African states group which total $185 million in order to implement joint projects in the fields of combatting drought and desertification in addition to benefitting from the aid devoted to the refugee programs which totals $80 million.

Dr Bashir 'Umar hailed the EEC's aid to Sudan in all development fields.

(Diterfersh) lauded Sudan's program to benefit from the allocations of the Third Lome agreement. He expressed hope that the development Sudan seeks will be achieved. The talks are scheduled to end on Thursday by signing Sudan's program.

These talks are a continuation of the talks which the finance minister began with the EEC in Brussels from 4-10 October. It is noteworthy that the Lome agreements are cooperation agreements between the EEC and the African, Caribbean, and Pacific countries.

The EEC delegation arrived in Sudan yesterday evening. It comprises the director of the East Africa Department and technicians in the fields of agriculture, transportation, and communications. The delegation's activities includes inspection visits to the projects financed by the EEC in Jabal Marrah, Jibal al-Nubah, and Bananusah. The delegation will also attend a celebration to be held on the occasion of the conclusion of work on the project for improving the railway between Bananusah and Abu Zabad.

Police Ban Islamic Front Press Conference

JN031911 Khartoum SUNA in English 1728 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum Nov (3) — SUNA — The national capital police has today banned a press conference by the Islamic National Front which was scheduled here today.

In a statement released here the Islamic Front said the police director of the national capital had banned the conference thus contradicting earlier directives by the concerned security authorities.

The Islamic Front described the move as "anti-democratic" and said substitute press conference will be held on Wednesday in the Islamic Front premises here.

Islamic Party on Plans To 'Liquidate' Members

JN041142 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1035 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 4 Nov (SUNA) — The Islamic National Front (INF) which leads the opposition in Sudan has accused the government of planning to liquidate the Armed Forces' military elements who allegedly belong to the Front.

It is believed that the accusation, which was voiced by the front's newspaper *Al-Rayah*, is directed against the Al-Ummah Party which is headed by Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi. Leaders of the two ruling parties accused the Islamic National Front yesterday of being behind the recent Khartoum incidents.

TUNISIA

Interior Minister Announces Election Results

LD041305 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Address by Interior Minister Zine Labedine Ben Ali at news conference with Tunisian and foreign journalists in Tunis on 3 November — recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The Interior Ministry has sought, within its authority and in accordance with the directives of the president of the republic, to provide all material and organizational means which would guarantee carrying out elections amid good conditions and within constitutional legitimacy and respect for the law. This fact was manifested during all phases of the election operation starting from registering candidates, drawing up elections lists and enabling citizens, whereever they might be, to fulfill their voting right, as well as collating the votes.

During the legal nomination period, 5 through 18 October, we have recorded the participation of five lists that fulfilled all the conditions laid down in the elections list. These are:

1. The National Unity list, present in 23 constituencies.

2. The Popular Unity list in Sousse, Zaghoual, Aryana and Ben Arouss.

3. The Democratic Alliance list in Gafsa.

4. The Democratic Challenge list in Ben Arouss.

5. The Democratic Union list in Gafsa.

Therefore, the Tunisian people have carried out their election properly and have chosen their representatives to the House of Representatives, totalling 125 deputies — 1 representative for every60,000 inhabitants. I am honored, publicly and in accordance with Article 105 of the Elections List, to announce the official results:

The number of eligible voters is 2,622,488.

The number of voters is (?2,105,073).

The number of invalid votes is 10,036.

The number of declared votes is 2,165,057.

The total percentage of participation was (?82.74) percent.

The National Unity candidates won all 125 seats.

You may see the details of the final results which are published in this hall. I do not want to bore you by enumerating them. I would like to point out that the National Unity list won a high voting percentage compared to the other four lists whose voting percentage was very low.

The Popular Unity list won 1.70-1.06 percent.

The Democratic Challenge won 1.40 percent.

The Democratic Alliance won 1.60 percent.

The Democratic Union won 2.66 percent [words indistinct]

It is worth noting that, despite the decision of the Democratic Alliance and Popular Unity to boycott the elections, the Interior Ministry, which is in charge of organizing these elections, considers this boycott — declared unofficially and outside the legal framework — to be an illegal boycott because it contravenes Article 77 of the Election List which stipulates that it is impossible to withdraw candidacy after the end of the nominating period [words indistinct]. On this basis and in accordance with legal regulations, the Interior Ministry has sought to provide ballot cards for the lists of these two parties in the constituencies concerned.

The turnout during this session, as you have noticed, was high, between 85.25 and 73.52 percent. This proves the interest of the Tunisian citizens in elections and his duty to exercise his rights. [passage omitted] [passage indistinct]

Paris Interviews Mzali on Political Situation

LD021549 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Interview with former Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali by correspondent Ralph Pinto in Paris — live]

[Text] [Pinto] Mohamed Mzali, there was a real Mzali era in Tunisia. It was expected that once the supreme fighter, who is now 83, had left, you would succeed him. Then, everything got worse very quickly. New men became prominent, a young woman, very close to the president, came to the forefront. How do you explain that you — as you and your government were working and trying to get the country out of its economic crisis — could be swept away with all your friends and replaced by another team as quickly as this?

[Mzali] I understand your surprise and your question is legitimate. All the Tunisians ask themselves this question, all the observers, and mainly Tunisia's friends are worried by this phenomenon. Indeed, things moved very fast. On 19 June, before 1,300 party people, before all foreign delegations, before some 100 journalists, the president of the republic reaffirmed that Prime Minister Mzali was his son and his man of confidence for the present and the future. Then, on 8 July, I was at home and learned from the television at 2000 that I was no longer the prime minister. As you rightly said, Mr Pinto, this woman, who is his 65-year-old niece, managed by various means — to which we shall return — to influence him. This is all the more so, because the president, given his age and despite his lucidity, cannot travel or receive many people. He only listens to the three or four people who, for some months, have formed his close guard. As a prime minister, I only saw him 30 minutes to 1 hour per day, whereas, on the other hand, the others were with him all day long. His niece, she was even with him in the evenings. She gives him his sleeping pills. I do not know what he was told, but the president changed. This is what is worrying.

[Pinto] This is all the more worrying as you have two very important neighbors. One of your two neighbors is very, very agitated. So, one can have fears for tomorrow's Tunisia; Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, who is extremely enterprising, could imagine that he has a future in your country.

[Mzali] Apart from this, at the moment, there is a morosity, a passivity within the people, who do not understand. Having felt this, the three or four leaders who besiege the president, who form a clan that usurped power and govern on behalf of Bourguiba, this clan felt that this had to be explained to the Tunisians; my departure had to be explained. So, now I am the scapegoat, myself, my children, my friends. They want to explain both to the Tunisian and non-Tunisian observers, why there was such a sudden change. Effectively, as you said it, Tunisia is under threat. There are dangers, and if there is no enthusiasm around the president, the republic — whichever it might be — if there is no government for national unity, anything can happen and the tunisians are more or less demobilized, somewhat spectators.

[Pinto] One last word: Are you still pro-Bourguiba?

[Mzali] I am pro-Bourbuiba in relation to the Bourguiba I met when I was 12 or 13. Unfortunately, I fear that now, this pro-Bourguiba trend might be an alibi for a band of usurpers who fear neither God nor man and who monopolize power. But where is Bourguiba now?

DJIBOUTI

Resumption of Sea, Air Links With PDRY Announced

EA031202 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali
1645 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] The Republic of Djibouti has decided to restore air and sea links with the PDRY effective tomorrow. This was announced by Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Moumin Bahdon Farah while delivering a message to the PDRY ambassador to the Republic of Djibouti this morning. The message was from President Hassan Gouled Aptidon to his PDRY counterpart, Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, in reply to an earlier one delivered to President Gouled Aptidon by PDRY Minister of Transport Salih 'Abdallah Muthanna. The Republic of Djibouti severed air and sea links with the PDRY after one of its civilian airliners was intercepted in midair by [words indistinct] on 17 August. [passage indistinct]

ETHIOPIA

PMAC Appoints Berhanu Bayeh Foreign Minister

EA040935 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
0900 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] The PMAC has made the following appointment today: Comrade Berhanu Bayeh, WPE Central Committee Politburo member, has been appointed minister of foreign affairs.

KUNA: Eritrean Front Names New Officials

LD030017 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1744 GMT 2 Nov 86

[All names as received]

[Text] Kuwait 2 Nov (KUNA) — The office of the Eritrean Liberation Front announced here today that the Eritrean National Council has elected Abdallah Idris Mohammas as chairman of the Executive Committee of the council and 'Abd al-Wahab Mahmud Jam' as chairman of the National Council.

A statement of the Eritrean Liberation Front distributed here today stated that the National Council has also elected Bahnis Zares Mariam as deputy chairman of the council's Executive Committee, as well as 9 members of the committee, which consists of 11 members. The statement added that Mahmud Kaddan was elected deputy chairman of the Eritrean National Council, which consists of 43 members. It added that it was agreed to name the National Council "Eritrean Liberation Front- National Council" to conform with the constitutional legitimacy of the council.

The statemnet lauded the role played by the Eritrean masses in Sudan and the refugee camps for their exemplary steadfastness with the Eritrean revolution.

KENYA

President Appoints New Assistant Ministers

EA032053 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today appointed two new assistant ministers and transferred one assistant minister. The member of parliament for Kigumo, Mr Francis Mwangi Thuo, was appointed assistant minister in the Ministry of Planning and National Development. The member of parliament for Wanjare South Mugirango, Mr Reuben Oyondi, now becomes an assistant minister in the Ministry of Livestock Development. Mr Nduati Kariuki was transferred from the Ministry of Agriculture to be assistant minister in the Ministry of Livestock Development.

The appointments were contained in a press release from the Office of the President. [passage omitted]

UGANDA

Musevni Returns From Rwanda, Burundi 2 Nov

EA031646 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] President Yoweri Musavi has returned home from state visits to Rwanda and Burundi. The president, who crossed into Uganda at Katuna on the Uganda-Rwanda border yesterday evening, was received by jubilant residents of the area, the minister of health Dr Ruhakana Rugunda, the district administrator of Kabale, Mr Jack Mushabmi, and other government and NRM [National Resistance Movement] officials.

On the Rwandese side of the border, the president was seen off by his host, President Habyarimana, Cabinet ministers, and senior Rwandese Government officials amid cheers and singing by thousands of Rwandese.

Addressing the residents of Katuna on his return home, the president disclosed that Uganda is to receive mattresses, blankets, soap, and bottles in exchange for agricultural produce. He called on the residents to desist from smuggling. Mr Musevni added that the Kabale-Katuna road and the Katonga-Masaka road will be bitumenized.

BURUNDI

Joint Communique on Museveni Visit Reported

EA031633 Bujumbura Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Presidents Bagaza and Museveni today held their final round of talks, which lasted 3 hours, at the Palais Du Premier Novembre this morning. At about 1330, Burundi Minister of External Relations and Cooperation Egide Nkuriyingoma revealed the contents of the joint communique on the official visit of the Ugandan head of state.

[Begin Nkuriyingoma recording] President Yoweri Museveni and his delegation received a brotherly and warm welcome from President Bagaza, the government, and people of Burundi. The two presidents' talks centered on bilateral relations, regional cooperation, and various international issues of common interest. The talks took place in a cordial, brotherly atmosphere of mutual understanding.

On bilateral problems, the two presidents assessed ways and means of intensifying and diversifying cooperation between the two countries. In this respect, they signed a general cooperation agreement that provides for the creation of a joint commission for its implementation.

Regarding the commerce and transport sectors, they instructed their respective ministers to start immediate negotiations to reach a commercial and air transport agreement between the two countries as soon as possible. The two presidents also stressed the importance of the northern transit corridor as one of the principal means of transporting Burundian goods.

To this effect, they called on the relevant officials from the two countries in charge of the departments of transport and communications to see to it that the terms of this agreement are implemented. Reviewing regional cooperation, the two presidents reaffirmed their support for and the need to strengthen regional organizations such as the Kagera Basin Organization and the Preferential Trade Area, which brings together the eastern and southern African states, to achieve social and economic development in accordance with the Lagos plan of action.

The two heads of state reaffirmed their countries commitment to the OAU and UN Charters and to the principles of the Non-aligned Movement.

On the situtation in southern Africa, the two presidents paid tribute to the national liberation movements and reaffirmed their solidarity and moral support for the peoples of the region in their struggle against apartheid. That is why on South Africa, the two presidents strongly condemned the recent intensification of repression following the introduction of a state of emergency. In this regard, they demanded the immediate lifting of the state of emergency and supported the total abolition of the evil apartheid regime. The two presidents also demanded the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners. While calling on the freedom fighters to intensify their armed struggle, the two presidents called on the international community to impose global and mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria racist regime and hailed the countries that had already adopted them.

They categorically rejected the argument formulated by some Western powers, who are arguing that sanctions would harm the interests of the black majority and neighboring countries more. They consider the argument a pretext to protect their economic interests and to support South African intransigence.

The two presidents paid tribute to the Frontline States for the sacrifices they have made in resisting the blackmail, intimidation, and destabilizing policies of the apartheid regime that aims to force them to abandon the firm and courageous position they have always adopted towards the struggle by the Namibian and South African peoples. In this respect, they agreed to support any action carried out by the Frontline States and called on the international community to give the states significant support to enable them to resist the consequences of that destabilization.

On the Namibian problem, the two presidents categorically rejected the linkage between Namibian independence and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. They condemned these maneuvers, which have contributed greatly to delaying Namibian independence. To this effect, the two presidents demanded the immediate and unconditional implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435, which was adopted in 1978. [passage omitted]

On the international economic situation, the two heads of state expressed concern over the current economic order, which is unfavorable to developing countries. In this respect they called on industrialized countries to adopt a more positive attitude concerning the situation of developing countries, particularly African countries. Consequently, they issued an urgent appeal to the international community to take appropriate measures to implement the UN program of action for Africa's economic rehabilitation that was adopted at the extraordinary session in May 1986 and to alleviate the heavy debt burden and to help increase export revenues.

The two presidents paid tribute to the memory of the late President Samora Machel, whose death in a plane crash deprived Mozambique and Africa of a devoted and tireless freedom fighter. They demanded a thorough and impartial investigation into the causes of the accident. Paying tribute to the late President Samora Machel, they observed a minute's silence and called on the sons and daughters of Africa to continue with greater determination the liberation struggle for which he paid with his life.

His Excellency President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, president of the Republic of Uganda, expressed his sincere gratitude to His Excellency Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, president of the Republic of Burundi, and to the Government and the people of Burundi for the warm, brotherly, and typically African hospitality accorded to him and his delegation during their stay in Burundi.

His Excellency Yoweri Kaguta Museveni invited His Excellency President Jean-Baptist Bagaza to pay an official visit to the

Republic of Uganda. The invitation was accepted with pleasure, and the date of the visit will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

Signed in Bujumbura on 2 November 1986. [end recording]

CAR

Kolingba Address on Bokassa, Constitution

AB011220 Bangui Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Address by President Andre Kolingba at a rally at Barthelemy Boganda Stadium in Bangui on 31 October — recorded]

[Text] Dear compatriots, ladies and gentlemen: Thank you for coming in great numbers to listen to me today. I intend to speak to you essentially about the new face of the CAR; that is, about the new constitution that will be submitted to you soon, in a referendum of course. But in view of the rumormongering and gossiping, in short, the (?speculations) here and elsewhere, I want to examine before you what has been termed the Bokassa affair. I will right away confirm to you what you already know.

Bokassa arrived in the CAR under a false name on Thursday, 23 October. He came under the name Christian Soleil. He was deeply disappointed at not being acclaimed, which he had hoped for so much. He was arrested immediately and imprisoned. He is being kept at a safe place. You know well that he is not an ordinary prisoner. As a matter of fact, he is burdened with the responsibility of a sad page of our history. In this regard, he is the instigator and the witness of many events from which we must learn lessons for the future of our country. It is evident that his return poses many problems. A few months ago, I told some foreign newsmen, especially French journalists, of the possible return of Bokassa and I said the latter had done so much harm to our country. He had shed so much blood. I had already anticipated that the French would send him back some day. Many Central African nationals have not forgotten the misdeeds of his reign. Many families still remember the massacre of their children; we still remember that (?he) is the principal person responsible for the economic bankruptcy and the social chaos of our country. As a result, Bokassa was sentenced to death in absentia in 1980 for many crimes and offences.

Bokassa's obvious intention is to [words indistinct], disturb peace and security, hamper our policy of redress, reconciliation, and national unity which is already yielding fruit. In other words, he wants to plunge the CAR back into chaos. Rest assured: We will not let him do that. [applause and drumbeats] No, [word indistinct] his return here, he will no longer harm the CAR. Our wounds are still open; I am aware of the unanimous feeling of disgust for him; I am aware of the burning desire for revenge in many of you. I know many of you would like to deal once and for all with that character. Some would like Bokassa to be summarily executed [applause and drumbeats], but, in my capacity as the first magistrate of the Republic, my function demands that I respect and enforce the law. Yes, sisters and brothers, I must.

Bokassa was sentenced to death in absentia in 1980. Under CAR law, Bokassa, who was tried in his absence, must be retried. This new trial will be held at the soonest possible time. The affair must be seen to as soon as possible to bury it definitively. This demonstrates all my attention and my interest in solving this problem unequivocally. I can tell you now that an investigation commission began questioning Bokassa right after his arrest. This notwithstanding, Bokassa should not prevent you from having a sound sleep. The Bokassa affair must not hamper the progress of the CAR. It is such progress that we want to achieve through the new constitution that I will present to you.

Dear compatriots, I invited you here today to explain the outlines of this constitution which will be submitted to you for approval in a referendum of 25 November 1986 [date as heard]. I thank you for coming in great numbers to listen to me before the date of that major national decision. In fact, a new page of our history must be turned. This must be done in peace, dignity, and brotherhood. We must definitively bury our old wrangling and (?hatred). We are therefore going to start a decisive phase of our national political life.

Fellow Central Africans, you have shown political maturity. Calm and tranquility have been restored. You have understood the functioning of the Republic. And now, you are going to adopt a new constitution. Each of you must therefore make a decision to the best of your knowledge and belief on the future of the CAR. I have the strong belief that your sense of responsibility and patriotism will (?lead you to the just) decision.

In 1984, the Constitution was suspended along with all political activities. In spite of this measure, the authority of the state was threatened by subversive maneuvers. So was the national unity and the march toward progress. Thank God, our country has become a reality. The destabilization attempts failed to disrupt it. All these warning lights that signalled the difficulties of our country are now out and hopes have been rekindled. Now our country has bright prospects. It has many possibilities. We have rejected fatalism.

The beginning of the new era provides an opportunity to review the political life of the CAR and change it to suit our specific realities. It is necessary to guarantee the unity of the nation and social peace to carry on with the indispensable recovery program we have launched. We are also anxious to safeguard the CAR as a law-abiding state in which stability and national unity are guaranteed by the government in power. A stable and strong government that is alert to the people's expectations, pursues in unity the same objectives, and fosters the same fundamental interests is a prerequisite for the functioning of true democracy.

Ladies and gentlemen, you will recall that in my 1986 New Year's speech, I promised to provide a new constitution to our people to avert once and for all any risk of despotism and arbitrary rule. To pursue this, I had charged the president of the Supreme Court to set and and chair a national reform commission to this effect. The composition of the commission was left with him. I had outlined the objectives of the commission and determined the major tenets that would govern the drafting of the new constitution. On 9 May, I reminded the president of the Supreme Court of his mission and asked him to submit the

commission's report before 30 June 1986. The conclusions of the commission were submitted on 21 June 1986 and presented to me on 12 July 1986. The government has used this report as the backbone of the new constitution, the major points of which I will outline soon.

But before I continue, allow me to revive the memories of the painful times which prompted the (?reorganization) of our institutions, to make them suit our national realities. I have never confessed to you the concern caused me by the Constitution of 5 February 1981, which had the well-known consequences: anarchy, violence, and so on. I will briefly review a number of these ills, not out of a mean desire to open old sores, but simply and above all because we think of the past in order to give a new direction to the future. [Words indistinct] the future, we must have the past in mind. If in the past, positive elements contributed to our moral and intellectual integrity, we would like to preserve them for the improvement of the future, and strengthen the basis of our (?positive) achievements.

As for the mistakes we made in the past, we have to reject them to avoid unnecessary divisions and continue our progress.

In this regard, we have to recognize that the Constitution of 5 February 1981 only succeeded in sowing confusion and discord among the CAR people. It was, therefore, normal that after years of dictatorship and violation of human rights, freedom should prevail and the people, who only experienced bullying, brutality, and (?injustice), be protected. This 1981 constitution failed to protect freedom; on the contrary, it resulted in denying freedom to the people. [Words indistinct] we did not succeed in building a society protected by the law and which can ensure the well-being and the development of CAR families [words indistinct].

Under the dictatorship, the people (?had no rights) and were considered objects without any importance. Under the multiparty system, it was the cleverest who imposed their dictatorship. Each person used to do what he liked, thus encroaching upon his neighbor's freedom. In fact, under the dictatorship, the people had no rights while under the multiparty system it was uncontrolled freedom and the situation was like that of a beehive. What characterized the system was many tribal problems. Each tribe was incited against the other and discord was everywhere. Other ills were clashes, riots, attacks, and plots. There was no progress, either, in the economy or in the administration where activities were at a standstill. (?The administration sector was characterized by injustice and personal ambitions).

While calling for nationalism — a vague nationalism after all — the party leaders (?behaved) otherwise, thus seriously threatening the unity of the CAR nation, which is a prerequisite for its progress. Not only did they question the authority of the state but also the very significance of the CAR nation. The emergence of many parties and politicians helped drown the questions that the people were rightly asking about the mismanagement of the state's affairs by the politicians and about the dictatorship they were experiencing.

Tribalism and regionalism were used cynically by those politicians to mobilize the masses, which demonstrates their strong will to seize power for purposes diametrically opposed to the national interest. (?To reach their goals), some used to mobilize their wives against their neighbors. Never had our nation experienced such an upsurge of tribal hatred. No progress was, therefore, possible under those conditions. Everyone can understand what I mean however little honesty he may have. However little love each of us has for his country, he still remembers concrete examples of this (?bad past period). For example, in 1985, the state's authority was confronted with many problems, which, to a greater or lesser degree, had consequences on the CAR national life.

I was then the chief of the defense staff. I was responsible for maintaining law and order and for the security of Central Africans. I did everything so that things would develop without violence or bloodshed, and God knows how difficult this was. [Words indistinct] the disarray into which the rivalry for political power was plunging our country.

After the promulgation of the Constitution of 5 February 1981 came the presidential elections on 15 March. No more than 5 days later, precisely on 20 March, violent demonstrations took place in Bangui, leaving many dead and hundreds wounded. The disgruntled partisans, the rioters, and other known agitators came together to subject the city of Bangui to fire and sword. On the same day, a state of emergency was proclaimed and was only lifted on 31 March. The democracy, [words indistinct] failed at the outset. The Army had to intervene to restore peace.

On 14 July of the same year, there was a bomb explosion at the Le Club theater. There were more than 30 wounded. Responsibility for the attack was claimed by the Central African Movement for National Liberation. On 25 July, a state of emergency was proclaimed again; and once again the Army was called in to maintain law and order. Listing the consequences would be superfluous when, in fact, you know them, too. (?They resulted from) the multiple cases of human rights violations, the wrangling, as well as the riots and trouble which often sowed doubt and panic among the national community. What was [word indistinct] called democracy was not comparable with the real nature and code of good conduct in other countries.

Meanwhile, instead of the expected promotion of social cohesion, the 5 February constitution, which was not adopted, paved the way for a civil war. It resulted in the loss of human lives and waste of material resources without any positive fruit. It was therefore a great relief when the Army made the historic move leading to social order and general progress. It was necessary to move in a timely manner to prevent the state from losing its leadership position. [Words indistinct] in the well understood interest of each and every one.

The historic action of 1 September, which was nationwide in scope, was based on right, and not on might. It gave precedence to legality. The defense of human rights was also at issue. In this regard, [words indistinct] whatever prejudices they may have, Central Africans are aware that the benefit yielded by stability and peace was the restoration of confidence in ourselves. There is no more bloodshed. In an atmosphere of peace, we are building our country. The economy is doing better. The judiciary has been restored. No one has been harassed or arrested arbitrarily. Wages are paid regularly. The conditions of service in the field

of education are becoming better. The road network is being expanded. Our accomplishments are clear. The GNP is increasing. Sanity has been brought to the national budget. The country is now looked upon as a valid interlocutor with [words indistinct]. The CAR has now become a state where it is pleasant to live. This is evidence of a revival.

Dear compatriots, a new era is opening to us; an era that will enable us to pursue our efforts, [words indistinct] in order to derive the fruit. There is nothing like [words indistinct]; if you plant a tree and you do not water it, it will not grow. Then neither you, nor your children, nor your family will reap the fruit. If our institutions are not founded on peace, and if they are not liked by each of us, time will eliminate the fruit of our efforts, and the first storms will destroy the previously achieved results. This is why I decided to tell you in my New Year's message that it was necessary to set up a commission to review institutions and to draft a new constitution.

I want the constitution to be the symbol of brotherhood and national reconciliation. This is why I instructed the National Reform Commission to co-opt representatives of all sections of the society to work with its members. The commission brought together men and women from all regions, responsible officials from all the administative divisions, and representatives of all (?tribes) of our country, and has done considerable work. Receiving the chairman of the National Reform Commission 12 July 1986, I made it a point to commend the work done.

Ladies and gentlemen, in the past few months, I have traveled a lot in order to sample the views of each and every one on our institutions. I understand the ardent desire of all our people to have — at long last, and perhaps for the first time in their history — institutions that take into account the concern of the people for more security, and the need for more stability in the country. I sought the advice of wise men in the villages and they guided me in my reflection.

This is why the constitution to be submitted to you for approval is the fruit of research by our dear countrymen. It is a young, green tree which each of us — young and old, man and woman — is urged to help grow by saying yes in the referendum. Each of us must slide a green ballot — green is the color of hope — into the democratic ballot box. In saying yes to the constitution, we will all mean yes to the future, yes to continued efforts, yes to stability today for us, and tomorrow for our children. To enable the young tree to grow roots and produce fruit, each of us must be [words indistinct].

I am appealing to those holding responsible positions in our villages and in our schools to read and explain the provisions of the constitution to the villagers and to the schoolchildren. In doing so, we will together continue our great march toward reconciliation.

In reconciling democracy and stability for the first time in our history, we will discover the pride of being united and being Central Africans; we will be proud to be together and united around a team and a leader that respect the constitution, a constitution which also respects the people. I believe that the constitution must be the embodiment of principles that [words indistinct] and give significance to our action. We are proud of our linguistic unity, which many peoples envy. Yes, we want to safeguard the dignity of each man within the framework of principles of [words indistinct]. Yes, we want a law-abiding state where the weak will be defended by the law and where the powerful must respect the law. Here is a constitution to ensure all this.

The CAR people want to establish a state where there is a rule of law which guarantees its citizens their own security and that of their property, protects the weak, and enables each person to freely exercise his rights. In the same way, so the rights of each person will be respected and so no person takes advantage of any privileges he does not deserve, the constitution guarantees that no one would be discriminated against because of his [words indistinct] or because he belongs to a certain (?race) or religious sect of his own free choosing.

Yes, we want man and woman to be free and equal, and that each one should be able to enjoy the wealth of the country, irrespective of his race, religion, or fortune. Yes, we want genuine justice for all. The constitution provides that no person should be indicted without referring to the relevant portions of the constitution. In the same way, no person can be convicted without a fair trial. We want our educational system to enable our children to [words indistinct] and to discover the taste of freedom; and all these are clearly enshrined in the constitution.

We want everyone to be fairly remunerated for his labor; we will not tolerate people taking advantage of the lack of [words indistinct] to loot our country, and steal the labor of its children. We should not only be concerned with preserving what we have achieved; the people as a whole should give the constitution a fair chance by turning out massively on 21 November to vote to approve it. Each green ballot you put into the ballot box will bring a message of hope; a message that will enable us to build together a [words indistinct] where every person will have his place; and that is why after the adoption of the constitution, a vast democratic rally will be established in each region and in each (?district). All could participate in this vast political rally and make it a national party which will be charged with defending the interests of each person. In this political framework, Article 18 of the constitution provides for the establishment of a parliament, comprising two (?separate) chambers — the national assembly and the economic and regional councils. [Words indistinct] and that is why this national assembly will be elected quickly.

Article 19 of the constitution stipulates notably that the national assembly will be composed of deputies elected to 5-year terms through direct universal suffrage. This national assembly will no longer be the forum for disorder; rather, it will be the appropriate arena where our representatives will freely debate and discuss laws which will be submitted to you for your approval. These laws will then be implemented by magistrates whose independence the constitution will guarantee and whose incompetence it will reprimand. Of course, your desire to have representatives of all political shades of the nation participate in the democratic process has been taken care of; and that is why the constitution envisages the setting up of a large economic and regional council

which will bring together men and women (?known to have some merit).

Representatives of cadres, representatives of women, officials responsible for the economic life of our country, [words indistinct], you will have the right to give your opinion on national issues; you will be called upon to participate in this assembly and to give your opinion on major issues of our policies.

It is well known that at the head of a sovereign and free state there should be a head of state who is respected by all. Elected by the people, he is the only person capable of avoiding obstacles, of preventing disorder, of encouraging initiative, and of giving institutions guaranteed under the constitution the necessary impetus that will enable them to flourish in an atmosphere of freedom.

Article 4 of the constitution stipulates that the president of the Republic is the head of state. He is the embodiment of the unity of the nation; sees to the (?properties) of the state and to the territorial integrity of the nation. He is the guardian of the institutions adopted by the people. In order to have a head of state, there should be a state, and there should be a head. The state is what we have reconstructed together, and it is between [words indistinct] and on the ruins of dictatorial regimes. In voting all together in favor of the constitution, we will sign another (?pact).

The strength that has enabled me to steer away from personal interests and to stubbornly defend our country's interests stems from the trust you have been showing in me for the past 5 years, and for which I want to sincerely thank you. It is to take up the new challenge that the constitution is today submitted to the people. You and I have together taken up the challenge of democracy and strengthened the struggle for development. You know me, I don't promise much, but the little I promise I honor.

My dear countrymen, for a little over 5 years now we have been trying to take up the challenge of national recovery in a particularly delicate national economic atmosphere because of past events and in an unfavorable development environment stemming from the world economic crisis. We have together made every effort to restore hope to our country, that is, its credibility.

All those — and there are many — who have been (?watching) the CAR for 5 years have noted that it made great progress as far as peace and the reorganization of the country's economy are concerned. (?In fact), the CAR has been brought back onto the path of national unity and courageously embarked upon reorganizing its economic sector. This would not have been possible without the total adhesion of the CAR citizenry to the government's program and without their patriotism. All of you agreed in discipline to make the sacrifices imposed by the situation. The civil servants, the cadres and wage earners in general showed a remarkable national conscience without which the reorganization of the public financial sector certainly would not have begun to yield fruit. Once again, I would like to give them my congratulations — which they deserve — for their contributions.

Fellow CAR countrymen, the 5 years I have spent at the head of the state reinforced my conviction that you are sincerely and strongly dedicated to the unity of your country. In this troubled Africa where peace is uncertain everywhere and national unity constantly threatened, we constitute a difference with our powerful melting pot of ethnic groups and our national language, Sango, which constitutes a unique link ensuring national cohesion among us, and which many of our African brothers envy.

The weakness of the African states, which is unanimously noted today, is first of all due to the lack of a strong national unity, which often leads to situations marked by tension and internal disputes. In this merciless world where selfish interests have been reinforced by the international economic crisis, and where the mighty continue to impose their laws, the African states' weak structures are and remain a serious handicap.

Peace now prevails in our country, but we must know that peace is something delicate which needs to be permanently protected. Now that peace and union have returned to our country, all CAR citizens must be vigilant and protect them [words indistinct]. Defending and consolidating peace and unity, that is what I have been striving relentlessly to do since (?1 September 1981). Today, like in the past, I have no other ambitions but to serve with all my energy the cause of peace and national unity.

It would be dishonest on my part to make you believe that all the problems are resolved. If it is obligatory to tell the truth, I have the duty to tell CAR citizens that our problems are far from being resolved, rather they are yet to be resolved. Now that peace and unity have been achieved, efforts must be made to protect and cherish them; but achieving peace is not the final stage of the struggle. Rather, it is the first and absolutely necessary condition and the vital framework from which we will try to reach the final goal — that of any national policy — of the well-being of the people. This well-being is necessarily dependent on the economic and social development of the CAR.

First of all, we must endow our country with viable political institutions responsible for its stability. We must also continue the reorganization and the improvement of the quality of our civil service so that the state's structures can become more rational and efficient. It is particularly urgent that we clearly resolve the dreadful economic problems by restructuring and improving our production system. The rapid development of the production sector is necessary to eradicate unemployment among the youth who, in fact, constitute the true national guard. The state cannot ignore the youth's concern for the future because, as I recalled last 7 May, the future of our country lies with our youth, and we cannot close our eyes on the future of our country. Instead of words and intentions, we should devote ourselves to concrete actions.

The Democratic Rally that I invite all CAR citizens to join will be a framework where people of goodwill will meet — that is, all people of goodwill without any sectarian tendencies; people who have transcended past vicissitudes and divisions and who are free from tyranny and adventure. The common objective of the CAR citizens within this rally will be to discover concrete solutions to our problems of national reconstruction. It will also be to collect and collate all the constructive proposals and then translate them into concrete policies for the government to implement.

If the Democratic Rally is viewed as such, it will be a true means of progress. It will, first of all, prove that CAR citizens are able to transcend unnecessary quarrels to devote themselves to important issues, which will also show that our people are a wise people who can draw positive lessons from past mistakes. The constitution that I submit to your approval represents all that I have just enumerated. It is also a historic opportunity offered to you to unite your efforts to reverse our economic and social underdevelopment, and to build a new, stronger, much worthier and prosperous CAR. Let us not miss this opportunity.

If you approve massively and freely the draft constitution submitted to you, it is clear, dear fellow countrymen, that you will reinforce my determination to continue at the head of the state the renovation work of our country. I need this public expression of your confidence which will give me the necessary moral strength to lead the nation toward the new horizon of progress ahead. It is now only up to you to make the dream come true by answering positively and massively the following question: Do you approve the constitution submitted to you and do you want General Andre Kolingba to assume the function of president of the Republic in order to continue the work of unity, peace, and progress he initiated. I had promised you a new constitution before the end of the year. [applause, shouting, and drumbeats]

Fellow CAR countrymen, I urge all of you in all the regions and villages to choose the green paper ballot and to say yes, yes to the constitution, yes to the trust linking me to you so that together we can win new victories.

Long live the Republic! [applause]

CHAD

Bardai on Libyan Ties, French, U.S. Activities

LD032225 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] The news media, which is financed and manipulated by French-U.S. imperialist circles, has recently been telling many stories, one funnier than the next, on the political, military, and social position prevailing in the liberated zones of the north [of Chad] and on Chadian-Libyan relations.

If they are to be believed, the northern zone is [words indistinct], while the [words indistinct] of Chadians in Libya are the object of all types of harassment and moral and physical persecution. In fact, this is nothing more than disinformation, or if you like, news-fiction. We know that through this method, which is contrary to the journalistic ethic, the imperialist-reactionary press, always on the lookout for a sensation, is deliberately seeking to exploit the slightest passing incident in the ranks of the Chadian patriotic forces to exaggerate it out of all proportion, and this with the obvious aim of destabilizing the Chadian liberation movement, while sowing confusion in peoples' minds.

The other aim of the diabolical action, to say the least, of the [word indistinct] imperialist press is to discredit the struggling militant and fighting forces by all possible means and to strike a serious blow to the Chadian popular revolution. [passage indistinct]

On the question of Chadians living in the Jamahiriyah, after fleeing the crimes perpetrated in the other part of the national territory, or rather by French forces, Chadians cannot, in any way, be ill-treated by their Libyan brothers and neighbors. In fact, the links between the Chadians and Libyan peoples plunges their [words indistinct] in the (?night of blood), and it is [words indistinct] the artificial border drawn by the French and Italian colonizers to separate them. The Libyans found refuge with their Chadian brothers at the time of Italian fascism. Chadians who today are the victims of a French-U.S. plot have been welcomed in a brotherly way by the brother Libyan people, and they benefit from their active and multifaceted solidarity with the demands of the Chadian national liberation fight.

In other words, the brother Libyan and Chadian peoples are presently confronted with the same enemies outside of Africa [words indistinct] to (?fraternize) more in order to [word indistinct] the dossiers of history. [Words indistinct] all the fuss made by the [word indistinct] of the imperialists with a view to influencing international [word indistinct].

The imperialist forces' flagrant interference in Chadian affairs [words indistinct] Western occupiers in the southern region of Chad. The truth, the bitter truth, which Western circles are vainly attempting to hide by diversions, (?is) the increasing French military occupation of the southern half of Chad, with a view to its socioeconomic exploitation.

As for the United States, it (?dreams) of establishing military bases in that part of Chad with an eye to attacking, dominating, and exploiting the peoples of the region, and it is doing things quickly to establish a military presence in the country.

Today, while our compatriots south of the 16th Parallel are suffering from all the [words indistinct] by the occupiers from outside Africa, the French and U.S. imperialists are daily attempting to consolidate their presence on Chadian territory, trampling on the peoples' right to decide their own fate. French-U.S. interventionism in Chad is a serious threat to the freedom and independence of African peoples and the OAU must give it serious thought. [passage indistinct]

At the same time, the United States is daily stepping up its military penetration [words indistinct]. Thus, according to the latest information, we have heard that new U.S. advisers and specialists have arrived in Ndjamena and were immediately dispersed to the barracks and military groups to train the FANT [Chadian National Armed Forces] soldiers and to teach them to operate sophisticated weapons delivered by the United States. [passage indistinct]

RWANDA

Uganda's President Museveni Makes State Visit

Urges East, Central African Unity

EA311207 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Excerpt] President Yoweri Museveni, now on the last stage of his 3-day state visit to Rwanda, has called upon East and central African states to ensure cooperation and maximum unity based on their common traditions and history. The president, who was addressing a large crowd who turned up to welcome him in Butare, south Rwanda, noted that the people of East and central Africa share a lot in common, including similarities in languages.

Introducing President Museveni to the crowd, his host President Habyarimana, said Rwanda, like Uganda cherishes the principle of peace, unity, and development. He stressed the need for security, and condemned illegal activities like smuggling on the common border. The Rwandese leader said barter trade would be encouraged between the two countries, and stressed its importance if Third World countries are to break away from the traditional form of trade, which is based on North-South relations. [passage omitted]

Joint Communique Issued

EA312130 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Uganda and Rwanda have agreed to intensify measures for the promotion of trade, transport, telecommunications, crime detection, and disease control through the Uganda-Rwanda Joint Commission for Cooperation. This is contained in a communique issued by President Museveni and President Habyarimana at the end of a 3-day state visit to Rwanda by President Museveni.

The two heads of state noted with satisfaction the progress being made in the promotion of regional cooperation and understanding. They expressed their commitment to the Kagera basin organisation and the PTA [Preferential Trade Area].

The presidents recognized that instability and insecurity in either country affects the other country, and they agreed to actively consider the matter while at the same time realizing the need to respect each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

On Africa, the heads of state noted with concern the current critical economic situation obtaining in the Third World. They were, however, optimistic that Africa would receive sufficient support from the international community to be able to implement economic recovery programs adopted at the extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly held in May 1986.

The two presidents reaffirmed their countries' commitment to and respect for the principles enshrined in the charters of the UN, the OAU and the Nonaligned Movement.

They expressed their concern over the racist regime's refusal to dismantle apartheid and its illegal occupation of Namibia while extending its aggression to Frontline States. This, they noted, is a serious threat to international peace and security. They proposed that the only lasting solution to this explosive situation is to eradicate apartheid by establishing majority rule.

They commended those countries which have imposed mandatory sanctions against the apartheid regime and called on the international community to assist Frontline States in their efforts to withstand South Africa's aggression and blackmail.

They expressed solidarity with SWAPO and called for immediate implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution No 435 adopted in 1978.

They further declared their solidarity with the people of the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic and the Palestinian people in their struggle for self-determination.

The heads of state called for a thorough investigation into President Machel's death.

Before his departure President Museveni thanked his host and the people of Rwanda for the warm reception and hospitality accorded to him. He extended an invitation to President Habyarimana to visit Uganda, which was accepted. The two presidents exchanged gifts at the Ururwiro Villa after holding private consultations.

President Museveni also met Ugandans resident in Rwanda, who unanimously thanked him for having liberated Uganda and restoring peace in the country. The president briefed them on the measures the government is taking for the country's economic recovery.

ZAIRE

Mobutu Appoints New MPR Political Bureau Members

AB312150 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1937 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 31 Oct (AZAP) — Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, founding chairman of the MPR [Popular Movement of the Revolution], and president of the republic, today signed an order appointing members of the Political Bureau of the MPR. The Political Bureau comprises 16 members. Here is the text of the order:

Order No 86-270 of 31 Oct 1986 concerning the appointment of members of the Political Bureau:

The founding chairman of the MPR and president of the Republic, considering the Constitution, especially Articles 36 and 68, decrees:

Article 1: The following persons have been appointed members of the Political Bureau:

1. Bapa-Banze Mudiangombe
2. Derikoye Tita Avungara

3. Engulu Baanga Mpopgo Bakokele-Lokanga
4. Epee Ganbwa
5. Ileo Songo Amba
6. Kakule Mbahingana
7. Kankolongo Ndaye (female)
8. Kishiba Kasangula
9. Kithima Bin Ramazani
10. Kptitvboumansi Benga Ntupdu
11. Mosagba Ngbuka
12. Ndolela Siki Konde
13. Nsona Kukabusu (female)
14. Nyembo Mwana Ngongo
15. Twkizala Luyan Muis Mbingin
16. Wembi Kakesi

Article 2: All previous provisions contrary to the present ordinance, which enters into effect at the date it is signed, are abrogated.

Issued in Kinshasa on 31 October 1986

[Signed] Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, Marshal

New Military Security Body Established

AB302211 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, supreme commander of the Zairian Armed Forces, today convened an extraordinary meeting of the Supreme Defense Council to examine the directives and decisions of state made by the Central Committee of the MPR during its 12th ordinary session and to execute all the directives and decisions concerning the Zairian Armed Forces. The Supreme Defense Council undertook to scrupulously implement these directives and decisions of state, because as the founding chairman of the MPR said in his closing speech yesterday, these decisions will bring hope for the future.

The Supreme Defense Council noted the decisions of state concerning a few members of the Zairian Armed Forces, and undertook to ensure their implementation.

As a result of a state decision on the running of the Military Intelligence and Action Service, the Supreme Defense Council was compelled to closely examine the running of this service and noted that the honor, the reputation, and the dignity of the Zairian Armed Forces were seriously damaged by some actions perpetrated by this service.

Thus Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, supreme commander of the Zairian Armed Forces, decided first to summarily abolish the Military Intelligence and Action Service and to replace it with a more effective, more efficient, and more trustworthy military security service that will ensure the safety for all militants of the MPR as well as for foreigners who have chosen to live in Zaire.

Second, he decided to set up a council of discipline comprising General Singa Boyenge Mosambay, inspector general; General Likulia Bolongo, secretary of state for national defense; and General Eluki Monga Aundu, general chief of staff of the Zairian Armed Forces, to give a ruling on all allegations made against leaders of the Military Intelligence and Action Service at whatever level they may be.

Henceforth, nothing will be the same as before within the Zairian Armed Forces, the marshal concluded.

Sudanese Vice President Concludes Visit

AB312242 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1443 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 31 Oct (AZAP) — Ali Hasan Taj al-Din, member of the Council of State and vice president of Sudan, said today that the Sudanese delegation was very much honored to be received by Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko and is satisfied with the results of the talks they held together.

The Sudanese statesman, who was speaking just before his departure from Kinshasa for Khartoum at the end of a 3-day official visit, was received in audience during his stay in Zaire by Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, with whom he discussed issues concerning bilateral relations between the two countries, especially concerning good-neighborliness.

The Sudanese vice president also announced that a meeting of the Zaire-Sudan Joint Commission will be held in Kinshasa in March 1987.

He was seen off at Ndjili International Airport by Citizen Mpinga Kasenda, vice president of the Permanent Bureau of the Central Committee of the party, accompanied by Secretary of State Kabala Kisekaseka.

GUINEA

USSR To Turn Over Project; Experts To Arrive

AB032137 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] The Moussoa Turnkey Project will be delivered by the Soviet Union. This decision was made at the end of a visit to Moscow by Major Alhousseny Fofana, minister of rural development. The contract to this effect will be signed very soon. A team of Soviet experts is expected in Conakry to evaluate the current state of the project site. The first contract, which provided for a contribution by Guinea, has therefore been cancelled.

Minister Alhousseny Fofana said the Soviet Union is going to reactivate the laboratory of the National Soil Service and the IUT's [University Institute of Technology] agrotechnical centers at Koulaya, Ditinn, and Famoila.

NIGERIA

Intelligence Chiefs Accused of Murdering Editor

AB032007 Paris AFP in French 1822 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Lagos, 3 Nov (AFP) — Nigerian civil and military intelligence services on Monday were accused of being responsible for the murder of Dele Giwa, the editor in chief of the largest weekly magazine in the country, *Newswatch*. He was killed on 19 October by a letter bomb. The weekly's lawyer, Gani Fawehinmi, filled a complaint at the Ministry of Justice against Colonel Halilu Akilu, director of military intelligence, and Lieutenant Colonel T.A. Togun, director of the civilian secret service, accusing the intelligence chiefs of murdering the journalist. In October, the two men had accused the *Newswatch* editor in chief of plotting against the state.

A day before the bomb exploded at Mr Giwa's house, Col Halilu telephoned the weekly's editor in chief to ask for his home address. According to Mr Giwa's family, Col Halilu called again an hour before the arrival of the letter bomb. The military officers have acknowledged these facts.

Airlines Refusing Naira To Have Offices Closed

AB041030 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Henceforth, any foreign airline operating in the country and not willing to accept the naira will have its offices closed down and its license revoked. The minister of transport and aviation, Brigadier Jeremiah Useni, stated this while addressing correspondents at Mallam Aminu Kano International Airport in Kano. He said that although the aim of the foreign airlines was to make profits, they had no alternative than to close down if the matter was not suitable to them.

Brig Useni stated that the recent inauguration of a committee of experts on the national transport policy was part of efforts to stimulate a national transport policy. The minister said that the committee was working on a strategy to ensure that seminars on transport were held in different parts of the country to enhance the contributions to the proposed national transport policy.

Brig Useni is in Kano State for the opening of a 3-day seminar on the national transport policy for the country.

SIERRA LEONE

Government Dissolves Freetown City Council

AB311558 Paris AFP in English 1323 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Freetown, Oct 31 (AFP) — A government decree Friday dissolved the Freetown City Council and set up a 25-member Committee of Management to run the affairs of the capital.

The decree followed repeated allegations of corruption and mismanagement of funds levelled against Mayor Oju Mends and his 20-member council by the powerful Petty Traders' Association.

Making the announcement, Interior Minister Mohamed Sidique said he hoped the management committee would help to develop the capital even though it was taking over an impoverished city government.

The Traders' Association accused the municipality of "rampant pilfering" of public funds collected from the city's 32 markets and called for a government probe into the collection and spending of revenue, and its accountability. The association, which has instituted a series of strikes against the council, was warned on August 21 by Second Vice President Abu Kamara "to resort to negotiations rather than confrontation."

The Committee of Management is headed by Alfred Akibo-Betts, a one-time junior finance minister who launched a probe into corruption and financial irregularities in 1983 which ended with 96 top civil servants sacked and three ministers charged.

ANGOLA

RSA Troops Reported 'Deep' in Cunene Province

MB030703 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] The invasion by South African troops is the main impediment to the development of Cunene Province. Agostino Estacado, Cunene MPLA-Labor Party Provincial Committee secretary for ideology, stated that the effective fulfillment of actions organized by the party to develop the province in all fields is experiencing serious difficulties due to infiltration by Pretoria troops. According to Agostinho Estacado, South African Army troops (?have struck deep) into Cunene Province. He said this during a plenary meeting of the Provincial Committee that examined the political and military situation and also the process of graduation of party youth members to party militants.

UNITA General Claims Increasing USSR Combat Role

MB030659 (Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola [no date as received] (KUP) — Despite increasing participation by Soviet personnel in the Air Force, in driving tanks and armored cars, and military maneuvers, as well as the participation of Cubans in direct combat against our forces, our soldiers are confident today after the Cazombo offensives and the Lomba battles, which permitted us to learn more about our enemy. This was disclosed by Brigadier Wambu, who is an important figure on the UNITA armed forces general staff, during an interview with KUP in Jamba yesterday.

Commenting on the Soviet-Cuban military coalition offensive against the liberated territory, Brigadier Wambu expressed optimism and confidence in UNITA's antiaircraft capabilities. In this regard, he said: Our antiaircraft capabilities have neutralized last year's MPLA air support for its ground forces.

Minister Discusses Bilateral Issues with UK Envoy

MB010723 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Comrade Pedro de Castro van Dunem, minister of state for production, received on Tuesday (Patrick Weeden), British ambassador to Angola. Both countries are linked by a cooperaton accord signed in London in June, and it is believed that the two officials assessed the level of implementation of the accord. The audience was attended by the chairman of [name indistinct], a British company responsible for offshore [preceding word in English] oil exploration in the North Sea. On the occasion the British ambassador delivered a message to Comrade Pedro de Castro van Dunem, but its contents were not disclosed.

A press release from Minister van Dunem's office refers to cooperation between Angola and Great Britain, particularly in the diamond and oil industries, as well as in agriculture and education. It will be recalled that last week the British ambassador met with Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and discussed aspects of bilateral interest. The Angolan head of state received a message from British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher at that time.

DPRK Delegation Arrives for Official Visit

MB010631 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] A DPRK party delegation led by Hwang Chang-yop, Central Committee secretary for international affairs, arrived in Luanda today on an official visit. The Korean delegation, which is in Angola at the invitation of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, will be received by Angolan head of state Jose Eduardo dos Santos. Hwang Chang-yop and his delegation will hold official talks with an MPLA-Labor Party delegation and will meet Juliao Mateus Paulo Dino Matros, secretary of state and judicial organs in the party's Central Committee.

Dos Santos Receives Envoy

MB040718 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, this morning received Hwang Chang-Yop, Korean Workers Party Central Committee secretary for external relations, who delivered a message from Korean President Kim Il-song to the Angolan head of state.

Dos Santos Greets DPRK on Treaty Anniversary

MB020715 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] On the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the signing of the friendship and cooperation agreement between Angola and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos sent a message to his Korean counterpart, Kim Il-song. The president of the party and Republic expresses his satisfaction with the excellent results in mutual cooperation efforts, which have united the Angolan and Korean peoples. He also hopes to see the ties of that union developed in all fields. President dos Santos sent wishes of well-being to the Korean people, who, like the Angolans, are progressing in the fight against imperialism.

LESOTHO

Leaders Congratulate New Mozambique President

MB040615 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] His Majesty Moshoeshoe II and the chairman of the Military Council and Council of Ministers, Major General J.M. Lekhanya, have sent a message of congratulations to His Excellency Mr Joaquim Chissano on his election to the presidency of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

In his message, his majesty has said that the mantle of leadership that has fallen on Mr Chissano's shoulders entails onerous responsibilities which are matched by proven qualities of diplomacy and statesmanship, which have been manifest since his wise stewardship of the foreign policy of Mozambique. His majesty said that the recent passing away of President Samora Moises Machel calls upon all leaders of the independent African states of southern Africa to offer Mr Chissano and the people of Mozambique their unstinting and unquestioning support and solidarity at this critical time in the history of the region.

On behalf of himself, the people, and Government of Lesotho, the king has wished Mr Chissano and the people of Mozambique peace and prosperity.

The chairman of the Military Council and Council of Ministers, Maj Gen J.M. Lekhanya, has congratulated Mr Chissano on his election as the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique and also expressed his solidarity and support with the people of Mozambique, and said he hoped that friendly and brotherly relations that have existed between Lesotho and Mozambique will continue to grow from strength to strength.

MOZAMBIQUE

Chairman Chissano Speaks to Frelimo Committee

MB031715 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1521 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Speech by Frelimo Party Chairman Joaquim Alberto Chissano upon his election in Maputo on 3 November — live]

[Text] Long live the Frelimo Party! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live the Frelimo Party! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live the Frelimo Party! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live the Frelimo Party! [Audience: "Long live!"]. Long live the unforgettable memory of Chairman Samora Moises Machel! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live the unforgettable memory of Chairman Samora Moises Machel! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live the unforgettable memory of Chairman Samora Moises Machel! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live the Frelimo Party Central Committee [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live the Frelimo Party Central Committee! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live the unity of the Mozambican people from the Rovuma River to the Maputo River! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live the unity of the Mozambican people from the Rovuma River to the Maputo River! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live the unity of the Mozambican people from the Rovuma River to the Maputo River! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live socialism! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live socialism! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live socialism! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. The struggle continues! [Audience: "Continues!"; repeated three times]. The struggle continues! [Audience: "Continues!"; repeated three times]. The struggle continues! [Audience: "Continues!"; repeated three times]. Independence or death! [Audience: "We shall win!"; repeated three times]. Independence or death! [Audience: "We shall win!"; repeated three times]. Independence or death! [Audience: "We shall win!"; repeated three times]. Revolution! [Audience: "Shall win!"; repeated three times]. Revolution! [Audience: "Shall win!"; repeated three times]. Revolution! [Audience: "Shall win!"; repeated three times]. Socialism! [Audience: "Shall triumph!"; repeated three times]. Socialism! [Audience: "Shall triumph!"; repeated three times]. [Chissano sings Frelimo songs, accompanied by audience]

Comrade members of the Central Committee: We held this special session of the Frelimo Party Central Committee with our country plunged into sorrow and mourning because of the tragic event that killed our dear chairman, Comrade Samora Moises Machel. Our immense sorrow is the sorrow of all Mozambicans from the Rovuma River to the Maputo River. It expresses the profound feeling of one who has lost a dear father, an admired and loved leader, a comrade and continuing colleague of so many glorious battles that we fought throughout the process of building the Mozambican nation. For more than 2 decades, together with Cormade Samora, we jointly took part in the epopee for the liberation of our fatherland from centuries of colonial domination, and together we lived the exhilirating adventure of building the first free and independent Mozambican nation. On this long and arduous march we shared suffering and overcame difficult obstacles. We shared great moments of beauty and happiness. We were always certain and confident because we had with us Comrade Samora Machel, because we saw in him the embodiment of the highest and most noble virtues of the Mozambican people, and because from our comrade chairman we always had correct and just leadership, the bright thought, and energy and determination to make our revolution move forward.

Surprised by the brutal news of the death of our comrade chairman, the Mozambican people, all of us, refused to believe it. We were first paralyzed by sorrow and agony like on 3 February 1969 at the time of the barbaric assassination of Eduardo Chivambo Mondlane, the first Frelimo president. It was difficult and painful to emerge from this sorrow and find energies to continue the combat. It was difficult and painful to realize that we could not let ourselves be overcome by suffering and that even in the absence of our comrade chairman we had to be able to ensure the fulfillment of his noble ideals, to enhance his example and memory, and make his genial thought increasingly live and fertile. We realized that we had to deserve the grandeur of having the comrade chairman as our leader. As we stated in his eulogy, the history of Comrade Chairman Samora is the history of Frelimo, the history of Mozambique. We recalled the decisive role played by Cormade Chairman Samora Machel during the armed struggle for national liberation, as a guerrilla, as the secretary of the Ministry of Defense, as Frelimo chairman, as a diplomat, and the impulses that his action instilled in the progress of our struggle until the final victory over Portuguese colonialism.

It was through the voice of Comrade Chairman Samora that the Mozambican people heard the solemn proclamation of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the independence of our liberated fatherland. We then began new battles to build our state by expanding the experiences of the armed struggle for national liberation throughout the country, and by strengthening people's power and deepening the popular nature of our state.

Under the chairmanship of comrade chairman we created, at the third congress, our party, the Frelimo Party, vanguard organization of the worker-peasant alliance of Mozambique, which embodies the revolutionary struggle of the Mozambican people with the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism. It was under the leadership of Comrade Chairman Samora Moises Machel that we held the fourth congress, a high moment of unity of the party and better definition of our responsibilities and tasks, applying them to the country's actual situation. These are the principles that guide and lead us.

The comrade chairman always knew how to reconcile the intransigent defense of national interests and the struggle for the development and well-being of our people with the internationalist nature of the Mozambican revolution and its involvement in the total liberation of Africa, and the eradication of colonialism and apartheid. The comrade chairman is a symbol of national unity. The example of the comrade chairman, his intransigent fight against all manifestations of tribalism, regionalism, racism, and discrimination is a valuable heritage that we are going to preserve and defend. In these tragic days we deeply lived this lesson of unity that our dear chairman left to us. A personality of international dimension, Comrade Chairman Samora Machel was always in the forefront of all battles for just causes and became the symbol in the struggle of all oppressed peoples. The immense international prestige that Comrade Chairman Samora Machel attained was reflected on our country.

With a discerning and bright insight into the grandeur of our country, the politics and geo-economics of our region, Comrade Chairman Samora Machel knew how to enhance the importance of moving toward the establishment of a regional unity, an immense power which would culminate in the process for the total liberation of southern Africa. It was during this great combat that Comrade Samora Moises Machel lost his life. Comrade chairman, you died in the struggle against aprtheid, (?seeking) peace.

Comrade members of the Central Committee, this special session of the Central Committee is held at a time when forces hostile to our revolution and the enemies of the Mozambican people rage against us. The tragic death of Comrade Chairman Samora Machel dramatically illustrates the threats against us from abroad. At this difficult moment in our history we have to find the necessary courage and serenity to face the challenges before us and to make the indispensable decisions.

During this session we assessed the circumstances under which the death of the comrade chairman took place. We assessed the report of the Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party Central Committee on occurrences since the death of the comrade chairman. We heard about the organizational measures and the actions taken to hold the funeral of comrade chairman and other comrades who died with him. The (?pitiful) moments of sorrow expressed by all the Mozambican people from the Rovuma River to the Maputo River and the admirable example of organization and discipline in suffering, of solidarity, vigilance, determination, and love for our chairman, and the spirit of patriotism, are alive in our memory. We have mobilized our energies and resources to face the situation and all who have been called upon to take part in the task ahead gave proof of total availability so that in an atmosphere of unity they could embody their responsibilities. Nobody spared efforts and we can say that we are once again proud of the immense capacity of our people. The international solidarity that surrounded us is (?comfortable). Huge material and human support have been given to us. High-level representatives and countless delegations from all continents, countries, and organizations came to us and shared our suffering.

The Frelimo Party Central Committee, in fulfillment of the terms of the Statutes, has elected the chairman of the Frelimo Party duirng this special session. Comrade members of the Central Committee, gigantic tasks in this new phase of our history await us. The principles and guidelines are clearly outlined and all of us have the historic responsibility of being (?distinguished) followers of Mondlane and Samora. The fourth congress of our Frelimo Party has shown us the main directions and the great guidelines that must continue to inspire us. The fourth Frelimo Party congress was a moment of supreme reflection on all of our political, economic, and social life. The guidelines adopted by the congress remain opportune. They remain opportune and totally valid, a challenge to our imagination, our capacity of fulfillment, and our involvement. On the internal front we must continue and step up our relentless combat against armed banditry, a true calamity that devastates our country in order to eradicate it once and for all from our fatherland, and to give peace and calm back to all citizens, and guarantee the normal functioning of our economic and social lives. This is our first and fundamental task.

We must make all Mozambicans participate in this task, and mobilize all of our human, material, and financial resources in assuring the victory which will guarantee the continuation of our revolution and the building of socialism. We must give a concrete, practical, and efficient content to the war economy that has been forced upon us so that we can solve all the remaining problems of the country. This demands that we raise to even higher levels the political and military organization of our people so that in every citizen, in every village, and in every inch of our free and independent land the armed bandit will have no room for maneuver and will be faced with the impregnable wall of our unity and determination to win. We will not allow our independence, gained with the blood of the finest sons of the Mozambican fatherland, to be put at stake, nor will we accept that elements led from abroad may threaten sovereignty, territorial integrity, and freedom of our people.

We are going to strengthen our Frelimo Party, increase its membership, improve the quality of the cadres, assure the democratic, correct, and efficient functioning of its organs all the way from the cell to the Central Committee by assigning tasks, demanding accountability, controlling and ensuring the conscientious and permanent involvement of all its members. We call upon Central Committee members to step up the study of our policy so that they can better promote and defend it. Let us make a profound study of our country's economy so that we can more efficiently participate in the tasks of our development. Let us continuously increase the level of our scientific knowledge through all means at our disposal.

We must be conversant with the history of our country and society in order to learn from it the lessons that will strenghten

national unity. As decided at the fifth session of the Central Committee, we will use correct and scientific work and leadership methods. We will demand discipline, direct, open, and frank analysis of the problems. We must assume collective responsibility and have common thought for the decisions adopted. We will be intransigent with deviations that are contrary to party policy. We are going to strenghthen the role of our grass-roots organizations and social and professional organizations beause they are an important factor in our society. Let us mobilize all women, youths and children, workers, artisans, journalists, photographers, and teachers. The immense potential of the grass-roots organizations and their increasing participation in the implementation of democracry in Mozambique is a guarantor of the Mozambican revolution. Let us see to it that the party effectively leads the state and society.

Let us intensify the ideological combat on all fronts, thus ensuring the fulfillment of our principles, by exposing without mercy any deviations, abuses, and malpractices against our moral and revolutionary principles. We are going to be implacable against anything seeking to divide us on the basis of tribe, ethnic origin, race, sex, religion, or any other form of social discrimination.

Our party has defined the construction of socialism the objective of Mozambican society. To achieve this objective we must employ all our efforts and potential because only a socialist society guarantees to the people as a whole equal rights and opportunities and the full accomplishment of the Mozambican man.

On the economic front, the main priority is the struggle against famine and nakedness. Economic and social guidelines of the fourth Frelimo Party congress defined concrete objectives and tasks for all sectors of activity that must be achieved. The conditions that we face in our country are extremely difficult. Destabilization carried out against the People's Republic of Mozambique has led us to a situation where there is a great shortage of essential goods. These actions have reversed the process of economic recovery which started at the begining of the 1980's. They have worsened the people's living conditions. To overcome these difficulties we must know how to resist. We must continue to search for solutions which are essentially based on the use of our own energies by mobilizing new potential and initiatives. Let us correctly and appropriately use the solidarity aid received form abroad by giving priority to the main actions aimed at solving the problems of our country. Taking into consideration the war situation in Mozambique, we must know how to safeguard our achievements, while fulfilling the guidelines of the fourth Frelimo Party congress, and we must learn how to best use scarce resources to create the necessary conditions to situate those achievements in the new context resulting from victory over the banditry in our country.

We must continue with the relaunching of our economy by adopting new economic and financial measures whenever necessary. We will combat without mercy corruption, the black market, negligence, indiscipline, waste of resources, mismanagement, and nonproductivity, by making all leaders continuously revive and undertake the spirit of the political and organizational offensive on the production front.

Let us know how to heighten the level of organization in the state sector of the economy so that it may be a profitable and powerful lever in our effort toward the socialization of the country. Let us strengthen the role played by the cooperatives so that they gain a new dynamism in the creation of wealth and rapidly bring about the advantages of collective production and make a decisive contribution to our development. Let us continously gain more understanding of our economic and social realities. Let us enhance the role and the potential of the family sector in our economy taking into account that agricultural activity is the dominant factor and the basis of our development. We want the private sector to play a useful role economically and socially, and contribute to the development of our country. To the private investor we will guarantee the protection of his property, the return of the invested capital, and adequate conditions for his activities.

Let us consolidate the gains of the revolution in health, education, culture, and justice. Our state apparatus should be increasingly efficient, dynamic, and operational. Let us strengthen the role of the people's assemblies as the supreme expressions of state power, by ensuring their democratic nature, their live functioning, permanent control, and the responsibility of their members. It is during the elections that all Mozambican citizens, from the Rovuma River to the Maputo River, fully embody their political rights and give a more direct and concrete content to our democratic process. It is in the elections that the popular will is asserted by creating the instruments that defend their rights and most legitimate aspirations. We are going to complete the ongoing process of the second general elections by promoting the popular enthusiasm which characterized the first phases of the elections, thus fulfilling an institutional exercise outlined by our national constitution.

On the diplomatic front, the Frelimo Party will remain loyal to the principles of international politics which guide its activities and were outlined by the fourth congress. We will continue to support the African peoples in their efforts to achieve independence and African unity. We shall participate in the OAU and the Nonaligned Movement. They are important instruments in the struggle for the emancipation of the peoples, for independence, for peace, development, and equality of all peoples. We will continue to follow a policy of nonalignment and independence always pursued by the People's Republic of Mozambique. Loyal to these principles, we will not deviate from the aims of our revolution. We will know how to find the safe ways which will lead us toward victory against underdevelopment, and deal with those who wish to cooperate with us. The Frelimo Party continues its consistent combat for the end of colonialism and apartheid in Africa.

The People's Republic of Mozambique will continue to actively participate with the Frontline States. As a cofounder of SADCC, we will dedicate our efforts to the development and strengthening of regional cooperation. We will remain loyal to the UN principles. The Frelimo Party will continue to follow the principles contained in its Statutes and in its relations with the Marxist-Leninist parties and with other socialist states. We will strengthen our relations with all the peoples and nations of the world by seeking to intensify our mutual knowledge and cooperation on the basis of noninterference in the internal affairs of each

country, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, equality and reciprocity of benefits as it is established in our constitution.

Although not new, these giant tasks that we must fulfill appear now as more difficult to accomplish because now we do not have with us our Comrade Chairman Samora Moises Machel. Inspired by his teachings and with redoubled forces and energy that we will get from our sorrow and suffering, we will be able, as in the past, to overcome all difficulties and to achieve new victories, treading the promising paths of the future of the Mozambican nation.

Comrade members of the Central Committee, in expressing the feelings of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, its members, and the Mozambican people as a whole, we want hereby to solemnly declare to the family of our dear Chairman Samora Moises Machel that it is our family. The party will take care of the family, and we will together continue the struggle for which Samora Machel died. In sharing your bereavement and suffering we want to tell you that they are also our bereavement and suffering, and that together we shall find the courage and the necessary virtues to honor the memory of Samora Moises Machel. Comrade Graca Machel, member of our party's Central Committee, in your inconsolable sorrow, aware of the value of your militancy, your boundless dedication, and your example as wife, mother, and leader, we want to say that we continue to count on you in the ranks of the Frelimo Party to untiringly go forward with the struggle for the achievement of the ideals of the Mozambican revolution.

Comrade members of the Central Committee; the Frelimo Party chairman is the commander in chief of the Mozambique Armed Forces-FPLM, the paramilitary, police, and security forces. The Mozambique Armed Forces-FPLM are the inheritors of the glorious traditions of the armed struggle for national liberation and so many other heroic combats we have waged since independence. They are the main guarantors of our sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence. In these tragic and diffifult hours, the defense and security forces are once again called upon to show their limitless patriotism, their spirit of sacrifice, their combat readiness, their total involvement with the Mozambican people and the attacked fatherland. We shall implement the guidelines that the commander in chief, Marshal Samora Moises Machel, outlined to the defense and security forces. We shall base our actions on them. From them we will adopt more efficient methods of combat suited to every combat and every tactical change made by the enemy. We trust you completely. We are proud of you. We are proud of being your commander in chief. We must strengthen our organization, our discipline, our training, our fighting spirit. We will inflict increasingly tougher blows on the bandits, the enemies of the Mozambican fatherland. We will defend every inch of our land, every inch of our border so that they will not be violated. We will heighten our popular vigilance. We will not tolerate deviations, excessive influence, or abuses that might endanger our legality. Let us fight and root out the infiltrated agents from our midst. Let us strengthen people's unity. Let us strengthen the existing unity of our party and our people. We are going to increasingly establish ourselves among the people; we will fight alongside the people to defend the people. We are going to continue the war to end the war.

Comrades, the great strength of our party lies with the people. The Mozambican people who resisted domination and oppression and who united themselves and took up arms to expel the foreign invaders must today, more than ever before, embody their destiny and role in the world to state with courage and determination their will to be free, sovereign, and independent. By hoisting very high the flag of our Republic, the flag of all Mozambicans, united as we are, there is not a force in the world capable of defeating us. The struggle continues! [Audience: "Continues! Continues! Continues!"]. The struggle continues! [Audience: "Continues! Continues! Continues!"]. The struggle continues! [Audience: "Continues! Continues! Continues!"]. Independence or death! [Audience: "We shall win!"; repeated three times]. Independence or death! [Audience: "We shall win!"; repeated three times]. Independence or death! [Audience: "We shall win!"; repeated three times]. Long live the Frelimo Party! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live the Frelimo Party! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live the unforgettable memory of Chairman Samora Moises Machel! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live the thought of Chairman Samora Moises Machel! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live the Frelimo Party Central Committee! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live the Frelimo Party Central Committee! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live the Frelimo Party Central Committee! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live the Mozambican people united from the Rovuma River to the Maputo River! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live the Mozambican people united from the Rovuma River to the Maputo River! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live the Mozambican people united from the Rovuma River to the Maputo River! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Down with division! [Audience: "Down!"; repeated three times]. Down with tribalism! [Audience: "Down!"; repeated three times]. Down with regionalism! [Audience: "Down!"; repeated three times]. Down with racism! [Audience: "Down!"; repeated three times]. The revolution! [Audience: "Shall win!"; repeated three times]. The revolution! [Audience: "Shall win!"; repeated three times]. The revolution! [Audience: "Shall win!"; repeated three times]. The revolution! [Audience: "Shall win!"; repeated three times]. Socialism! [Audience: "Shall triumph!"; repeated three times]. Socialism! [Audience: "Shall triumph!"; repeated three times]. [Chissano begins singing Frelimo songs, accompanied by the audience]

Radio Carries Biography of Chairman Chissano

MB040741 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Joaquim Alberto Chissano was born in Malaisse, Chibuto District, Gaza Province, in southern Mozambique, on 22 October 1939. He attended primary school in Xai-Xai and secondary school in Maputo, which was then called Lourenco Marques. While in secondary school he joined the Nucleus of Secondary School African Students of Mozambique, NESAM, which was a nationalist student association founded by President Eduardo Chivambo Mondlane. In it, he contributed to the reaffirmation of patriotic ideals and was its chairman between 1959 and 1960. In that same year, he became a member of the Association of the Natives of Mozambique. In 1960 he left Mozambique for Portu-

gal to continue his university studies. In 1961, he left Portugal clandestinely for France, where he joined the liberation forces. Together with other youths he helped found the National Union of Mozambique Students, of which he became chairman. He became a member of the nationalist movement of students of Portuguese colonies, black African countries, and Algeria.

He took part in the foundation of Frelimo in 1962. As a result of the liberation struggle he interrupted his studies and in 1963 he took up his post as secretary to President Eduardo Mondlane. Under President Mondlane, he also performed the duties of secretary in the Education Department. In 1964, he was temporarily the secretary of the Information and Propaganda Department. Later, he replaced Filipe Samuel Magaia, who was being trained outside Mozambique, as secretary of security and defense. In 1964, he was sent out of the country for training. On his return in 1965, he took up the post as a teacher at the Mozambique Institute. He then resumed his duties as secretary to President Mondlane, and also continued as secretary of the Security Department which became the Department of Security and Defense in 1965. In 1966, he was sent for more military training out of Mozambique.

He became a member of the Central Committee in 1963. Along with President Eduardo Mondlane, Comrade Samora Moises Machel, and other comrades, he actively participated in the struggle against the [word indistinct], reactionary, tribalist, regionalist, and racist forces, during the Frelimo 1966-69 crisis. At the second Frelimo congress which took place in the liberated area of (Maxexe) in 1968 he was elected member of the Central Committee. In 1969, he was elected by the Central Committee as member of the Political and Military Committee. He performed the duties of a member of the Frelimo Executive Committee and headed the Frelimo representation in Tanzania, which was headquartered in Dar es Salaam. Under the leadership of President Samora Moises Machel, he participated in the Lusaka talks in June 1974 and in subsequent talks culminating in the signing of the Lusaka Accords on 7 September 1974. With the implementation of the Lusaka Accords, he was appointed by President Machel as prime minister of the transitional government. He occupied this post until the proclamation of national independence.

In the constitution of the first Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique in June 1975, he was appointed minister of foreign affairs, a post which he occupied until the present date. He represented the People's Republic of Mozambique at the UN General Assembly, at the OAU, at the Nonaligned Movement, in regional organizations, and in several international (?organizations). At the third congress, which established Frelimo as the vanguard party, he was reelected as a member of the Frelimo Central Committee. He was elected as a member of the Permanent Political Committee by the Central Committee, acting as the secretary of the Central Committee for external relations. He was reelected as a member of the Central Committee and Political Bureau at the fourth congress in 1983. In the first general elections of 1977, he was elected as deputy of the People's Assembly. Later, he was chosen as a member of the People's Assembly Standing Commission.

Joaquim Alberto Chissano is major general in the Mozambique Armed Forces. He received the Eduardo Mondlane Order, first class, and the 25 September Order, first class with a sash, and holds medals of the 20th anniversary of Frelimo and as a veteran of the national liberation armed struggle, as well as several foreign decorations. Joaquim Alberto Chissano is married to Marcelina Rafael Chissano. He has four children.

RSA TV Reports Dos Santos Named Vice President

MB032011 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Excerpts] The Mozambican foreign minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano, is that country's new president. He succeeds the late President Samora Machel, who died in a plane crash near Komatipoort two weeks ago. The announcement was made by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Frelimo Political Bureau. Dos Santos said in a radio broadcast that Mr Chissano was unanimously elected.

Dos Santos is the vice president.

The 130 members of the Frelimo Central Committee who gathered in Maputo to appoint the new leader applauded Mr Chissano's election. According to officials he thus automatically becomes the head of the Armed Forces in the country. [passage omitted]

The new leader reiterated in an interview with the British Broadcasting Corporation that the Nkomati accord between South Africa nad Mozambique is still in force.

He said after his appointment that Mozambique will maintain the accord if South Africa is prepared to do the same.

Chissano Election Said Not Due to 'Power Struggle'

MB040939 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Today, the Central Committee elected the new chairman of the Frelimo Party. [words indistinct] the Central Committee convened with the intention of preserving and improving the political legacy of Samora Moises Machel, the first chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. This legacy belongs to the Mozambican people. To preserve it and enrich it means mainly to continue the struggle which Samora led for the consolidation of independence and sovereignty. He fought to eradicate famine, nakedness, misery, and underdevelopment in our country. He fought to build socialism, prosperous [words indistinct], justice, and well-being for all. He fought to defend the fatherland from aggression by the Pretoria racist regime [words indistinct].

We all know that this is a difficult struggle. We are confronting powerful and unscrupulous enemies trained in the [word indistinct] of the peoples and educated in crime and massacre. We are also facing arduous and complex tasks in the economic battle, in

a country which colonialism left at a very low stage of development. Just when we were successfully advancing in the process of national reconstruction, the country was (?sunk) by the armed bandits in the pay of Pretoria.

Our people [words indistinct] not to retreat in the face of the most urgent tasks. [Words indistinct], we became aware of the strength in each one of us, making up the immense strength of the people: unity, a just political line, correct leadership, organized life, planning, hard work, and, transcending these values, love for the fatherland and the determination to defend it without thinking of the sacrifices involved.

The party tries to guarantee correct and firm leadership which will always consider the people's interests. To this end, the Frelimo Party Central Committee elected the leader who will guide us as chairman of the party.

[passage indistinct] our people, if they had (?bent) to speculation promoted by certain international media. It was also not because of a power struggle, contrary to what the South African radio, television, and some newspapers hastened to announce, after being tipped off by the Pretoria disinformation centers. We waited anxiously only because our people know and feel — from their experience with Mondlane and Samora — the need for an experienced leader, a firm commander, and [words indistinct].

The Central Committee elected our president, President Joaquim Alberto Chissano, who was one of the founders of Frelimo, a companion of Mondlane and Samora, a veteran combatant of the national liberation armed struggle, and a distinguished leader of the Mozambique Liberation Front, the Frelimo Party, and the Mozambican Government. He is our people's beloved son, because he has fought for the freedom of the people since his youth. He has always dedicated his life to serve the people. As an official of the Mozambican Government, he always supported and promoted the people's most legitimate aspirations and deepest expectations.

We know that, under his leadership, our party, people, and government will continue our just struggle without wavering. President Joaquim Chissano is already a figure that the world knows. Representing our country throughout the world, he defended our national interest, the struggle of the oppressed people, African unity, nonaligned ideals, the socialist cause, peace, equality, friendship, and cooperation among all peoples and states. Our people will close ranks behind President Joaquim Chissano and the Frelimo Party, and march forward [word indistinct], determined, and certain of victory.

As President Joaquim Chissano said today, if we stand united and (?organized) by our party, there is no force in the world that can beat us.

'Thousands' Demonstrate Against Machel Death

MB040903 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Thousands of Maputo youths are demonstrating against the death of President Samora Machel in a plane crash in South African territory on 19 October. The youths are carrying placards with slogans demanding accountability for the tragic occurrence that killed the head of state.

Official Says RSA Renewing Threat Over Land Mine

MB032114 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] An official source in the Mozambican Government said that South African authorities are accusing ANC guerrillas from Mozambique of planting a mine which exploded in Barberton yesterday and that this will be used as an excuse for new aggression against Mozambique.

The South African Armed Forces said today that a mine exploded yesterday about 12 miles form Barberton, a small town in northern Transvaal Province killing a soldier named Albertus le Roux, aged 20. The South Afrian communique did not indicate the exact place where the mine exploded. Barberton is 90 km from Mozambique and 40 km from the border between Swaziland and South Africa.

The source recalled statements by members of the South African Government that part of the South African border with Mozambique was electrified. There is also a huge massing of South African troops near the Transvaal eastern border with Mozambique. Thus it is not understandable how one can refer to ANC operations from Mozambique. The source added that Pretoria is creating a similar situation to the one on 6 October. At that time, South Africa announced the explosion of a mine which injured six soldiers in the KaNgwane area near the border with Mozambique. The source recalled the campaign waged then by General Magnus Malan, South African defense minister, against Mozambique and its President Samora Machel.

Finance Minister on 'Economic Rehabilitation'

MB021420 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] The Mozambican minister of finance, Abdul Magid Osman, says the priority to Mozambique's economic rehabilitation is to stimulate agricultural production in the peasant family sector. Mr Osman, who was speaking at a press briefing in Maputo yesterday, said that the government's priority would mean making more consumer goods available to the peasantry, introducing rural extension services, and bridging the gap between town and countryside. Mr Osman said the second priority is transport and communications, pointing to the key role Mozambican ports and railways play in the regional SADCC economic development alliance. He also gave a summary of Mozambique's economic development since 1975. Mr Osman said that Mozambique's foreign debt is currently about $3,000 million. The debt is mostly to government rather than to private banks and is largely related to concessional loans stretched over the past 5 years as a means of compensating for the loss of finance caused by South Africa's actions.

Mr Osman spoke about South Africa's undeclared sanctions against Mozambique in the mining, employment, and transport

sectors. He said the country's economic recovery program would mean stiff austerity measures aimed at reducing the deficit on the state budget and incurred by private and state companies. Mr Osman said the current deficit on the state budget is equivalent to about $250 million. Measures being considered would also entail the dismissal of workers from the civil service and from unproductive companies. These workers would then be relocated to productive work in the countryside. Mr Osman said such a relocation process would be carried out through financial and economic incentives rather than through administrative measures. He said the number of workers to be dismissed would depend largely on how the companies respond to the measures to be taken and on cooperation from the international community in making the maximum use of the unexplored capacity. Mr Osman said the main objective of the international community's cooperation is not to start new projects but to rehabilitate the existing infrastructure.

Referring to the negotiations with the International Monetary fund, the IMF, Mr Osman said some of the measures to be taken will be orthodox. He said, however, that the Mozambican Government does not see demand management as the key to reaching financial equilibrium. Mr Osman said Mozambique is concerned more with increasing supply rather than with restricting demand. The country's goal is not just to remove imbalances but to increase production, Mr Osman said.

Renamo Spokesman Says Fight To Be Intensified

HK040320 Hong Kong AFP in English 0214 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Lisbon, Nov 4 (AFP) — The Mozambican guerrilla movement, MNR, said on Monday it would intensify its fight against the Maputo regime, as the choice of Joaquim Chissano as new president changed nothing.

The MNR's spokesman here, Paulo Oliveira, said Western governments were preparing to engage in dialogue with the Marxist regime in Mozambique, and in order to have a clear conscience about doing so were presenting Mr Chissano as a moderate.

"That is far from the truth, he is even closer to the Soviets than Machel," said Mr Oliveira, referring to President Samora Machel who died last month in a plane crash in South Africa.

He said Mr Chissano was also opposed to the Nkomati Mutual Security Pact signed between Mozambique and South Africa in 1984.

SOUTH AFRICA

P.W. Botha Announces Cabinet Reshuffle

MB041500 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1452 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 4, SAPA — In a major cabinet reshuffle today the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, announced the retirement from their posts of a number of ministers and new appointments to important portfolios.

The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, will from December 1 become the government candidate for the post of speaker of Parliament, and he is to be replaced by the present deputy minister, Mr Adriaan Vlok.

The deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel, is to be replaced by Dr Stoggel van der Merwe, MP for Helderkruin.

Mr Botha said Mr Nel had been offered a number of posts but that he was still deciding. "He is still saying I love it not," he said in response to questions at a press conference in Pretoria.

Mr Botha said a number of his cabinet colleagues had informed him they wished to retire from the cabinet and that it had become necessary to make adjustments.

The ministers are Mr Hendrik Schoeman (transport), Dr L.A.P.A. Munnik (communications and public works), Mr Sarel Hayward (agriculture and water supply), and Dr G. de V. Morrison (own affairs, health services and welfare).

Mr le Grange had indicated he would welcome a change.

Mr Botha said he had decided to reduce the number of general affairs cabinet posts and rationalise the ministries as far as possible.

There were no changes to the composition of the ministers councils of the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates.

Mr Botha said the former vice president, Mr Alwyn Schlebush, was appointed from December 1 "minister in the office of the state president concerned with the commission for administration for the South African Broadcasting Corporation." Mr Schlebush would also assist the state president with ceremonial duties.

The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, would retain his post, but would have two deputies due to the heavy responsibilities involving the TBVC [Transkei, Venda, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei] states, southern Africa and in the broader international sphere. The present deputy minister, Mr Ron Miller will be joined by Mr Kobus Meiring, MP for Paarl.

The minister of national education, Mr F.W. de Klerk, retains this post and that of chairman of the Ministers Council in the House of Assembly, and takes Mr Schoeman's place as leader of the House.

The minister of education and development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, retains his post as well, but will be assisted by a second deputy minister.

The deputy minister of education and training, Mr Sam de Beer, will be joined by Mr Hendrik Tempel, MP for Ermelo, who will have responsibility for development aid.

The minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, retains his portfolio, and he will be assisted by Mr W.N. Breytenbach, MP for Kroonstad, as deputy minister of defence.

The minister of manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, retains his post and will also take responsibility for public works, which "as a result of the devolution of power" had tranferred much of its activities to other state institutions.

Mr Kobie Coetsee, retains the justice portfolio.

The minister of agricultural economics and water affairs, Mr Greyling Wentzel, has been appointed minister of agriculture for both general affairs as well as own affairs in the House of Assembly.

His present deputy minister, Mr Gert Kotze, is to be joined by Dr A.I. van Niekerk, MP for Prieska.

The present minister of mineral and energy affairs, Mr Danie Steyn, is to head a new ministry — of economic affairs and technology. This ministry will include trade and industry, mineral and energy affairs, and will also implement the policy of deregulation and privatisation where necessary. Due to the heavy work load this would give one minister, Mr Botha said he was appointing two deputies. They are Mr Danie Hough, former administrator-general of SWA/Namibia and current chairman of the Tourism Board, and Mr George Bartlett, MP for Amanzimtoti.

Mr Barend du Plessis retained the finance ministry, and economic advisory services are to be added to his existing Department of Finance, Treasury, Internal Revenue and Customs and Excise. The present deputy minister, Mr Kent Durr will be joined by Dr Org Marais, MP for Waterkloof.

Mr John Wiley, minister of environment affairs, will also take responsibility for the Department of Water Affairs. The deputy minister for environment affairs, Mr S.V. Naiker, will be joined by Mr J.A. van Wyk, MP for Gordonia, as deputy minister concerned with water affairs.

The cabinet members without portfolios, Mr Allan Hendrickse and Mr Amichand Rajbansi, remain unchanged.

Mr Stoffel Botha, minister of home affairs, is to become minister of home affairs and communications, which will include the Department of Posts and Telecommunications. Responsibility for the government printer will also be transferred to him.

Mr Eli Louw, presently minister of economic advisory services, is to take over the transport portfolio, and Mr Myburgh Streicher, MP for De Kuilen, has been appointed deputy minister.

Dr Willie van Niekerk retains his portfolio of national health and population development but will also take over the own affairs health portfolio in the House of Assembly. The deputy minister of population development, Mr Luwellyn Landers, is to be joined by Dr M.H. Veldsman, MP for Rustenburg, as deputy minister of health services.

Mr Vlok, as the new minister of law and order will be joined by Mr Roelf Meyer, MP for Johannebsurg West, as deputy minister, who will also succeed Mr Vlok in the security management.

Mr Botha said that because a new Ministry of Economic Affairs was being established, Dr Dawie de Villiers, presently minister of trade and industry, had agreed to take over the post of budget and welfare in the House of Assembly Ministers Council.

Mr Botha said the speaker of Parliament, Mr Johan Greeff, had agreed to be the governments candidate for chairman of the President's Council.

The state president said that as far as the Department of Transport was concerned, there were also a few functions which could be devolved to other state institutions and that the commission for administration was engaged in an investigation of this. "This concurs with the government's policy of devolution of authority to lower government levels," Mr Botha said.

Mr Botha said the Ministry of Constitutional Planning and Development under Mr Chris Heunis, and its departments, had transferred a great number of its tasks to the provincial administrations. It had already been announced that about 70 per cent of the development function of the department would be transferred, with the necessary personnel, to the provinces by the end of the year. The former functions of the development boards had already been transferred to the provinces.

"A special division which will assist the ministers with advice and help in connection with constitutional affairs is created." The present director general, Dr Andreas van Wyk, would head this division, to be known as "Constitutional Development," and Mr E.G. de Beer would become director general of the Department of Development Planning. Land affairs and the Decentralisation Board would be added to this department. The deputy ministers for this ministry would be Mr Ben Wilkens and Mr Piet Badenhorst, presently deputy minister in Mr Heunis' office.

The state president said it would be up to those of his colleagues who had indicated a wish to retire from the cabinet to decide on whether or not they wanted to continue as ordinary MP's. Among them were personal friends and colleagues who had given many years loyal service. "I understand the reason they gave me, although I regret that we have to lose their services."

Mr Botha paid special tribute to Mr le Grange who had undertaken a "great task" the last number of years and also had to "overcome a serious health problem." Mr le Grange was recently given a clean bill of health by doctors following more than a year of secret chemo-therapy treatment for cancer.

Mr Botha said it was his conviction there was so much talent among National Party parliamentarians that he could fruitfully strengthen the deputy minister corps in an attempt to ensure more efficient administration.

Mr Botha said the chairman of the President's Council, Dr Piet Koornhof, "has agreed to accept an important foreign post, but because international negotiations in connection with this are taking place I cannot be more specific."

Mr Botha said he believed the interests of the state administration would be promoted and that "the demands in these difficult times" would be better handled by his adjustments to the cabinet.

Pik Botha Wishes Chissano Well in New Job
MB040546 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Excerpt] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has wished the new president of Mozambique, Mr Joaquim Chissano, well in his new office. Mr Botha was approached in Johannesburg to comment on the news that Mr Chissano had been elected by the ruling Frelimo Party to succeed President Samora Machel, who was killed in an air crash last month. He said the new head of state faced a difficult task. [passage omitted]

Pik Botha Denouces 'Unethical' Mozambique Rumors
MB031445 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1441 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria Nov 3 SAPA — Nothing could be more unethical than deliberately sending rumours into the world that South Africa was responsible for the fatal air crash on October 19 in which Mozambican President Samora Machel was killed, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today. Responding to allegations from Maputo to his release at the weekend of certain facts about the instrumentation of the Tupolev 134 aircraft and the crash itself, Mr Botha said in a statement in Pretoria some of these rumours had their origin in Maputo.

"I merely made known a few facts that have already been established, and because the facts do not concur with the accusations against South Africa, there is now apparently concern in some circles," he said.

Mr Botha also reacted to the allegation the South African team of aviation experts participating in the international investigation was supposed to have travelled to Mozambique on October 25, but did not turn up. "The technical teams of South Africa, Mozambique and the Soviet Union are continuously in contact with each other and the investigation so far has been done jointly." What had happened was that the Russian and Mozambican representatives requested the South African team to travel to Maputo on that Saturday, with the "black boxes" — including the cockpit voice recording — to depart that same evening for Moscow aboard an Aeroflot flight. "The Russians and the Mozambicans were informed that this was not possible at that stage because the South African Government was liaising with the International Civil Aviation Organisation and certain governments to get technical advice on the question of decoding the recording devices," Mr Botha said.

Pik Botha Speaks on 'Capacity To Change'
MB040435 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2234 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov, 3, SAPA — South Africa could not be boycotted by any country or organisation in its willingness and capacity to change and negotiate for a better future for all its people, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said tonight.

Speaking in Rosebank, Johannesburg, Mr Botha told about 800 people that South Africa was destined to become a bastion of freedom and democracy.

"That is the destiny for all of us."

Mr Botha admitted that the government had made mistakes in the past and still did so and that it had gone too far in "compartmentalising people."

"But in 1986 there is not a cabinet minister who will condone separate entrances to buildings for white people and black people, for example.

"It is still there but we are removing these barriers."

At the heart of the problems facing South Africa was the struggle for power to control central government.

That struggle was led by the ANC and its "dominant element," the South African Communist Party, Mr Botha said.

He said the ANC made no secret of the fact that it did not want power-sharing and negotiation.

"If the ANC exile this country there will be no private business, no right of assembly and a nationalisation of industry." [sentence as received]

Western leaders such as the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, President Reagan of the United States and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany had accepted that the policy of the ANC was to rule the country as a one-party state with an "iron fist."

"If this happens there will be no meeting like the one tonight," Mr Botha said.

"There will be no PFP [Progressive Federal Party] or CP [Conservative Party] or Inkatha," he said to loud applause.

A woman in the audience shouted that the government should allow the ANC to speak for itself. She was booed and left the hall.

Mr Botha said the government was ready to negotiate with all communities on a dispensation of power-sharing that would include safeguards for minority rights.

The government had gone a long way to removing apartheid and all forms of discrimination, he said.

"But I am getting very tired of the hypocrisy and double standards of foreign countries who want to prescribe the future of this country for us."

Mr Botha said that, despite the "real and dramatic programme of reform" in South Africa, violence continued.

"We will share power and enter into negotiations with any leaders who abandon violence. We want to negotiate a new South Africa. What is wrong with that?

"No terrorist is going to get us out of our country. We will have to pay a price and we are doing so now." But this price would be small and insignificant compared to that which would have to be paid should the South African Communist Party take power, he added.

Mr Botha also referred to the decision of the World Boxing Association to suspend South Africa.

He said boxing in South Africa was de-segregated and the American authorities had known this.

"If that is the reward we get from our so-called friends and associates, what can we expect from people who are not our friends?" he said.

'Clash' With Zimbabwe MP
MB041131 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1128 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 4, SAPA — In an extraordinary clash at a National Party meeting last night, a visiting MP from Zimbabwe disputed a claim made by the minister of foreign affairs that there was no freedom in Zimbabwe.

Mr Charles Duke, a member of the ruling ZANU-PF Party who is visiting South Africa, stood up at Mr Pik Botha's public meeting, attended by 700 people in Rosebank, Johannesburg and said he disagreed that Zimbabwe was not free.

Speaking during question time, Mr Duke asked the minister how the South Africa Government could claim to have a multi-party system and still pass "extremist legislation."

He said the South African Government had no new proposals for solving problems in the region.

In his reply, Mr Botha attacked Mr Duke "for criticising my government." He questioned whether any South African politician would be allowed to do the same in Zimbabwe.

He said he would take up Mr Duke's offer to visit Zimbabwe to see conditions for himself, providing Mr Duke could provide the assurance he would be able to "cross the border alive."

Mr Botha criticised the prime minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, warning that his "totalitarian and Marxist" plans would mean the end of freedom in that country.

He said the government would not allow South Africa to be taken over by the forces now in control of many countries to the north of it.

Earlier in his address, Mr Botha said apartheid had not been the problem in Zimbabwe, but now the country had independence "there is hardly a person who can say it has freedom."

Mr Botha also criticised the African National Congress, saying it was dominated by the South African Communist Party and was not interested in peaceful negotiation.

He said the country's enemies had realised many years ago that South Africa's "pluralist" policies made it an easy target of criticism — and outside pressure had steadily increased over the years.

Sanctions were inevitable but "the people of South Africa cannot be boycotted in respect of their capacity to adapt and change and negotiate," he said.

Referring to a possible general election, Mr Botha said support for his meeting showed the National Party would seriously challenge the Progressive Federal Party in Johannesburg.

State Withdrawing Charges Against Allan Boesak
MB040708 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0703 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 4, SAPA — The state yesterday withdrew charges against Dr Allan Boesak, moderator of the NG Sendingkerk [Dutch Reformed Mission Church] and president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, SABC radio news reported today.

The four charges under the Internal Security Act against Dr Boesak were withdrawn in asbentia in the Malmesburg magistrates court by the advocate general of the Cape, Mr Niel Rossouw, SC [Senior Counsel].

The charges arose out of the alleged organisation of a march to Pollsmoor Prison to demand the release of African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela.

The charges also included the encouragement of school and consumer boycotts and the disinvestment campaign against South Africa.

Dr Boesak first appeared more than a year ago.

Commentary Decries 'Sordid' Media Propaganda
MB040519 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The propaganda campaign against South Africa — always a sordid affair of dishonesty and duplicity — has sunk to a new low in the past fortnight. The most atrocious accusations — indeed outright lies — are being made about South Africa following the death in an air crash of President Samora Machel

of Mozambique, and these lies are being repeated even after having been shown to be without any foundation whatsoever.

It would be easy to dismiss this deplorable situation as merely being a manifestation of irrationality on the part of African states. But the malady has spread much wider and deeper: In the world at large, propaganda is no longer directed at breaking down the international image of South Africa — there is now a calculated campaign to construct an image of this country that is so objectionable that all countries and people everywhere should sever all contact with South Africa and South Africans.

The heaviest artillery is being deployed towards this end. For example, the British Broadcasting Corporation — once regarded as the epitome of journalistic professionalism — is under fire from the ruling party in its own country for the false image that it consistently portrays of South Africa.

The influence that such a false portrayal has on the general public is graphically illustrated in the results of an opinion poll conducted in Britain by the Gallup organization on behalf of Markinor. The poll revealed that the majority of Britons have totally inaccurate perceptions of South Africa. For example, 52 percent of Britons believe that blacks and whites are not allowed to marry each other and 41 percent believe that blacks and whites are not allowed to play sport together.

Such widespread ignorance of today's South Africa can only mean that the BBC — and other news media — are not telling the story as it really is: Specifically, the fact that the Mixed Marriages Act has been abolished has not reached the majority of Britons; specifically, the fact that sport is integrated has not reached the majority either. Not only is the true story not reaching the people, but propagandists are now spreading the lie that there has been no reform and no change whatsoever in South Africa.

The Makinor-Gallup poll also showed that, in spite of all this deviousness in the war of words, only one third of Britons are actually in favor of economic sanctions. The message here is that all is not lost, that it is not too late for South Africa to make a concerted drive to restore some rationality and balance in the situation.

Such an effort, it is becoming increasingly clear, would require a massive upgrading of, and financial injection into, our information effort abroad. Sanctions, currency exchange difficulties, and other economic problems are a direct outflow of the harmful image that has been fabricated of South Africa. Because of this, all taxpayers are directly affected; it is in their own interests and the interests of their country that the false image of South Africa be turned around.

Police Strike for Higher Pay; 115 Arrested

MB311859 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1823 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 31 SAPA — South African police yesterday arrested 115 Katlehong municipal policemen following a work stoppage and demonstration outside the council offices in the township near Germiston, police said today.

About 300 council policemen stopped work and marched on the council offices yesterday where they "started burning tyres and stoning post office vehicles," a spokesman for the South African Police Public Relations Division in Pretoria said.

SAPA's correspondent in the township reports that the municipal policemen last week demanded wage increases to bring their monthly salaries to about R400. Some of them are earning less then R200 a month, he said.

The council-funded policemen approached Katlehong councillors last Friday, and by yesterday no reply had been received, so the men decided not to go to work until the demands were met.

The daily unrest report issued by the Bureau for Information today said "various incidents of arson occurred in Katlehong yesterday. Four vehicles were set alight and three houses were set on fire in separate incidents causing extensive damage. No arrests were made." A bureau spokesman, contacted by SAPA this evening, said he was aware of the arrests, and the incident was separate to any mentioned in today's unrest report.

The council police force, which has been operative for about a year, is made up mainly of people recruited in the homelands of Gazankulu, Venda and KwaZulu.

The striking policemen have said they would rather return to their homelands and starve if their wage demands are not met.

Bus Driver Injured in Protest Over Fare Hikes

MB040856 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0848 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 3, SAPA — A PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Corporation] bus driver was injured in Soweto, outside Johannesburg, today in "one of the most serious incidents" since the company hiked its fares over the weekend, a spokesman said.

Mr Zachariah Mudau, of PUTCO's Soweto division, had head and facial injuries when a mob attacked his bus early this morning in Zola, as he was travelling between Inkwezi and Naledi. He was treated at the township's Baragwanath Hospital and later discharged, the spokesman said.

Mr Mudau was the first person reported injured in attacks on buses since PUTCO increased its fares by 17.5 per cent in the Transvaal and by 15 per cent in Natal over the weekend. The spokeswoman said 500 windows had been smashed in Soweto today in attacks on buses and one bus was partially burnt when a mob set it on fire. Less than 50 per cent of commuters in Soweto were using PUTCO buses, but service was normal in east Rand, Pretoria and Durban, he said.

"The situation is bad in Soweto. As soon as the situation becomes serious, we will have to withdraw our services," PUTCO said.

Managers of Former GM Named; Strike Continues
MB040449 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0209 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 3 SAPA — An American, Mr Bob Price, former MD [Managing Director] for General Motors South Africa in the seventies will head the local management purchase of the company, Mr John McCormack, GM vice president in charge of Latin American and South African operations, announced at a press conference in Johannesburg last night.

Mr Price said he had "permanently separated" from General Motors and denied GM was keeping a stake in the company by supplying the chief executive.

Mr Keith Butler-Wheelhouse, director of GM SA; Mr George Stegmann, GM director of personnel and public affairs and Mr Andre van Rooyen, GM director, strategic planning, make up the rest of the management team.

Mr Price said he could not disclose details of the financial transaction.

"The bulk of the money is in place and we see no difficulty in placing the balance by the end of the year," Mr Price said.

Negotiations would be concluded by the end of the year and the beginning of 1987 would see a new company with a new name.

"There will be a complete continuity of products including new products to supplement lines in the South African motor industry. We have the unqualified support of the dealers," Mr Price said.

The announcement of the team coincides with the launch of GM's new Monza car on Wednesday, said to be critical to the company's future.

Although disinvestment would "exert pressure" the company planned to build up a profitable business in export.

The new team gave its assurance that while they were not obliged to adhere to the Sullivan principles the new company would continue to improve "human and economic problems."

A strike at the Port Elizabeth plant had to be resolved by the present company, he said.

The situation was deadlocked this afternoon when the workers failed to respond to a 12.15pm deadline to report to their supervisors.

Personnel director Mr Stegmann said a declaration for a court order had been postponed until later this month but he had received information that "groups of workers" would return to work tomorrow and no action would be taken by the company.

One of the union demands was board participation but present MD Mr Bob White said GM had no say in the selection of the new board.

Mr Price returned to the United States in 1979 and, until his resignation, was executive vice president of GM overseas corporation.

Police Arrest Muslims Protesting NGK Decision
MB011128 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1124 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 1, SAPA — Two policemen were injured and nine people arrested in a bloody clash between security forces and crowds of Muslims who gathered on Cape Town's parade in Darling Street this morning.

The Bureau for Information confirmed that on three separate occasions, crowds gathering to protest against the recent decision by the synod of the Ned Geref Kerk (NGK) [Dutch Reformed Church] to declare Islam a "false religion," were dispersed by quirt-wielding police.

At 10am a crowd of 200 people, many in colourful Moslem dress, gathered on the parade in defiance of a ban on the meeting yesterday. They were preparing to march on the nearby NGK church when a police officer warned them the meeting was illegal and gave them five minutes to disperse. The crowd began leaving but several groups remained in the area and were chased away by police.

At 1030am about 400 people gathered in the area. "Police on the scene were attacked with bottles and stones," the Bureau for Information spokesman said. Two policemen were injured and nine men arrested.

At 11.45am a 150-strong crowd regrouped on the parade but dispersed after being warned by the police, he added.

SABC radio news reports that some of the streets around the parade were closed off during the clashes.

Meanwhile the Muslim Youth Movement of South Africa has condemned the police action in a statement to SAPA. "The NGK and the state would be unwise and naive to underscore the strong feelings of the Muslims in SA and the world concerning this issue," Mr M.F. Choonara, director of movement, said in the statement. "The banned march and subsequent arrests of Muslims today in the Cape is an indication to how serious this controversy has become."

The proposed march was banned yesterday by the divisional commissioner of police in the western Cape, Brig Chris Swart.

Mr Choonara said the organisation held DS [Reverend] Stoffel Colyn, chaplain general of the NGK in the SAP, responsible for "having generated this conflict by proposing such a resolution (at the NGK synod) against Islam." "It is once again our request, on behalf of the Muslims in SA and the Muslim world, to the Minister of Police Louis le Grange, who has been responsible for

appointing DS Colyn as chap gen, to dismiss DS Colyn immdediately and ask the NGK for the complete withdrawal of the resolution."

Botha Assures Muslims of Freedom of Religion

MB031159 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, has assured the Muslim community that South Africa's constitution determines that it is a national goal to recognize and protect the freedom of faith and worship. Mr Botha issued a statement in Pretoria in response to inquiries from the Muslim community about the controversial resolution adopted by the NG [Dutch Reformed] church synod that Islam was a false religion.

Mr Botha said churches and religious denominations were independent and autonomous, and the government did not exercise any control over their decisions. He noted that the NG Church had issued a statement designed to put the decision in proper perspective and to give the assurance that it was never the synod's intention to offend the Muslim community.

Information Bureau Releases 4 Nov Unrest Report

MB040853 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0850 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 4, SAPA — The following is the unrest situation report for the period 6am yesterday to 6am this morning issued by the Bureau for Information in Pretoria.

"Few unrest related incidents were reported during the above-mentioned period. Only isolated incidents of stone-throwing and arson, causing little damage, occurred.

"An anti-personnel mine was set off yesterday on the Mozambique side of the border with South Africa by a Mozambican citizen, Mr Fillisiane Mabange, 28, while crossing into South Africa. The man, whose right leg was seriously injured, crept through the fence into South African territory where he was found by a security force patrol and taken to their base for medical treatment."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

MB010713 [Editorial Report]

STAR on GM Workers' Strike

A page 14 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 31 October comments on a General Motors SA workers' strike. Despite GM's statements that there will be job security the workers are concerned about "what happens when the new guys come in and start talking restructuring or retrenchment — what control will GM have then?" The editorial says that GM has a responsibility to inform and consult its employees on all developments, but strike leaders must also be aware that "they could be jeopardising jobs" since the strike may not only damage GM product launches, but could give potential buyers "cold feet and prolong the uncertainty."

African Governments Hostile

Gerald L'Ange writes on the same page: "The South African Government apparently wants acceptance on the basis that it has spiritually abandoned racial discrimination and is dismantling apartheid as fast as can reasonably be expected. Whatever black African governments may think about this in private, the public attitude of most of them is that in the first place they don't believe it and in the second place it simply isn't enough." L'Ange believes that the readiness of African countries to blame South Africa for the crash that killed Mozambican President Machel despite the total lack of supporting evidence reflects "the depths of the hostility towards the Republic in much of the continent." He points out that the fiercest atacks on South Africa have come from the Frontline States. "Elsewhere there has often been a silence behind which trade and other dealings with South Africa might well have been proliferating. In public, however, the African States unite, as they did in Geneva to force the International Red Cross to bar South Africa from taking part in its conference."

CITIZEN Urges 'Calmer Attitudes'

"After all the weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth over the death of President Machel on South African soil, we hope that the hysteria will subside and calmer attitudes will prevail," says the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 31 October. "For if the State-controlled press in Zimbabwe, the weepy-waily Kenneth Kaunda and others do not come to their senses, they will create tensions that will be dangerous for the whole of Southern Africa." *The Citizen* says that as for the suggestion that President Machel was a "victim of apartheid" or that he died " 'fighting apartheid' there can be nothing more ridiculous." "President Machel was fighting the MNR, not this country's domestic policies. And it is with the MNR, and not apartheid, that his successor will have to contend."

SOWETAN on 'Peace Song'

"Communication is most certainly lacking between the races in this country as Mr Dave Steward of the Bureau for Information so eloquently explained when he launched the controversial 'peace song,' " says Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 31 October in a page 4 editorial. "In fact the illusion of peace and harmony that the exercise will try to use as propaganda, albeit propaganda of a positive nature, falls flat on its face when we take our condition into consideration. It needs more than a song, albeit an expensive one, to satisfy the many bitter and angry people on both sides of the colour line who are victims of apartheid. To make matters worse we have to pay for another Government blunder."

'Focus' on Red Cross Expulsion

On the same page Sam Mabe says in the "Focus" column that "political prisoners will be the hardest hit by last week's expulsion of the Internatioanl Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] from South Africa." According to Moffat Zungu, a former political prisoner who spent seven years on Robben Island and who now works for the *Sowetan*, the departure of the ICRC from South Africa will be " 'one of the worst things to happen to political prisoners.' " He says the ICRC delegation visited the island once

a year and that through such visits, prisoners were able to bring a number of issues to the attention of prison authorities. Concern is also expressed by the secretary general of the South African Red Cross Society, Rosa Ferreira, who believes that the suspension of the South African Government delegation " 'opens the door for similar political action against other governments.' "

BUSINESS DAY on Illegal Workers Repatriation

"The repatriation of 1.3m illegal workers in this country could nullify the effect of sanctions on employment in this country for the next nine years. For that reason alone, despite the personal hardship which may be caused, government no doubt feels justified in its crackdown," says a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 31 October. The paper says that 70 percent of the 1.7m foreigners in the job market are in the country illegally. They are holding down jobs or competing for them agains black South Africans. "Many, given the abject poverty which exists in their own countries, are probably bargaining wage rates downward — to the detriment of our own people." "A tit-for-tat response may not be the most productive or humane way to handle the sanctions threat, but we really do have our backs to the wall now. The big question is whether we will be able to prevent illegal migrants from returning, and at what cost."

CITY PRESS on UN Ambassador Resignation

"The resignation by this country's ambassador from his United Nations hotseat comes as no surprise at all. For Kurt van Shirnding, it was four years of hell defending a lost cause," says the page 2 editorial in Johannesburg *City Press* in English on 2 November (as published). "In an ever increasingly critical global community, he just had no leg to stand on in trying to sell apartheid or modified aspects of it going by the name of reform." The paper says that despite the recent appointment of two blacks to the positions of ambassador in Europe, the world will still not accept that there is change in the country. Credibility will only come about when "black people themselves tell the world that apartheid has finally and truly been dismantled."

CAPE TIMES on 'False Religion'

"The moderature of the NG Kerk [Dutch Reformed Church] have tried to undo some of the offence given to South Africa's Muslim community by last week's general synodal decision that Islam was a 'false religion' and a great danger to Christianity both within South Africa and elsewhere in the world," says a page 6 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 30 October. The paper believes that the explanations proffered "do not wash," since the decision was a formal motion adopted by the synod. "If the NGK wishes to restore any semblance of loving co-existence with South African Muslims, understandably outraged at having their religion alone singled out among all the other non-Christian faiths as 'false,' it would be wise to repeal the motion. Such action would constitute real regret, rather than any amount of talk of contexts and intentions."

ILANGA: No Reform of 'Evil Policy'

Durban *Ilanga* in Zulu on 27-29 October in an English-language editorial on page 8 comments on the National Party government refusal to "share the political cake with South African blacks." The paper believes that apartheid is an "evil policy" which "cannot be reformed, but can only be done away with." The imposition of sanctions by other countries will result in many people, "particularly blacks," losing their jobs. "Who will sleep peacefully when millions of people, young and old, go to bed with empty stomachs?" asks *Ilanga*. It believes that President P.W. Botha has the key to the country's solution and he should use it to open the "gates of freedom to all South Africans."

TerreBlanche True Leader of Right

A page 18 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 30 October comments on the attempts by the Conservative Party (CP) and the Reformed National Party (HNP) to unite saying that the two leaders have a problem. "They lead their parties, but Eugene TerreBlanche [Afrikaner Resistance Movement leader] is the true leader of the right. He inspires the people and draws large crowds." The paper believes that he is waiting for the right opportunity to take over, and "it is probably not so far in the future."

BEELD on 'Hysteria' Against RSA

A page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 31 October says "the hysteria against South Africa is indicative of the well-orchestrated campaign to place the government under suspicion. The government must be shown to be an unlawful minority regime which has no legitimacy to rule. That is why it suits the world to accuse it of the most sordid deeds possible." The paper believes that South Africa's enemies are waiting for the authorities to "overreact" so that the image of ogre which they are trying to create can be confirmed. The paper advises a "contemplated and well reasoned" conduct by South Africa.

REPUBLIKEIN on Red Cross

A page 8 editorial in Windhoek *Die Republikein* in Afrikaans on 29 October says that the International Red Cross (IRC) has been affected by a "political cancer." The paper believes that it is time that Namibia receives recognition by the IRC. "The IRC surely does not need to wait until Resolution 435 is implemented before it officially recognises that those people who live here are people like those who live in Angola and Mozambique," says the editorial. The paper suggests that the IRC "detach itself from the bondage in which it finds itself and spreads its wings over all types of organizations of authority."

ZAMBIA

Defense Ministers Urge Unity Against RSA

MB031640 Dakar PANA in English 1540 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Lusaka, 3 Nov (ZANA/PANA) — The Zambian minister of defence, Gen Malimba Masheke, has called on Frontline States to forge closer cooperation in matters of defence in the wake of continued threats from South African defence minister, Magnus Malan.

Speaking at talks in Lusaka today aimed at strengthening mutual defences between Zambia and Botswana with Botswana defence minister, Gen Momphati, the Zambian defence minister said South Africa had been driven to a state of desperation and would readily attack the Frontline States if it felt this would buy apartheid a few more months. But like other colonial regimes in

the region, apartheid was now doomed to die. Victory is certain, it is only a question of time, Masheke said.

In reply, Momphati said the Frontline States would have to band thier defences together if they are to make an effective check on South African aggression. We cannot afford to speak with different voices, the Botswana defence minister said, emphasising the need for cooperation. Momphati said that the Frontline States had the advantage of world support in their just stand against apartheid. South Africa is at the moment the issue. The mood of the world is that apartheid must go, he said. [passage omitted]

The Botswana defence minister, who is in Zambia for a week's visit, will tour Zambian military establishments and hold talks with senior personnel with a view of establishing what mutual assistance can be established between the Zambian and Botswana forces.

ZIMBABWE

Harare Reports Delivery of Gorbachev Reply to NAM

MB031815 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] The Soviet president [as heard], Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, has formally responded to the appeal on the (?summons) offered by the Nonaligned Movement [NAM].

Today, the Soviet ambassador to Zimbabwe, Comrade Georgiy Ter-Gazaryants, handed Comrade Gorbachev's written reply to the prime minister and chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, Comrade Robert Mugabe. [Words indistinct] was delivered to the eighth conference of nonaligned countries in September.